TUESDAY, THE JANUARY 2, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL THE ADVERTISER.

[Publiſhed every Tueſday and Saturday.] NUMBER 695.

JOHN KEAN,

At the Sign of the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, juſt oppoſite the Meal-market.

Is now opening a large and freſh Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he propoſes to ſell, Wholeſale and Retail, on the loweſt Terms, viz.

BLUE, buff, purple, ſcarlet, and light-coloured, ſuperfine Broadcloths.
Brown, blue, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured Second Cloths.
Buff, white, and ſcarlet Caſſimers.
Purple, and a variety of ſpotted and blue forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth-coloured and white Plush.
Crimſon, and a variety of ſpotted, brown, claret-coloured, and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge De jean.
Prunellas.
Duroons.
Minorca Serges.
A variety of corded and plain worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemens jackets and breeches.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive and blue Serges.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marſeilles Quilting.
Blue, ſtraw, white, brown, and changeable Mantuas.
Black Sattin and Modes.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of different patterns and colours.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Big Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Douglas.
Duvals.
White Sheeting.
Flowered & millnet lawns.
Millnet lawn Handkerchiefs.
Striped, and ſtriped and ſpotted bordered, blue green, brown and crimſon, ell-wide Perſians.
White and crimſon Sarſnets.
Sewing ſilks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineneſs.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Ladies cotton Hoſe.
Silk Stockings and Mitts.
Purple Gloves and Mitts.
Twiſt of different colours.
Furniture Check.
Mens coarſe Hoſe and Mitts.
Small milled Hoſe.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Plated & Gilded Buttons.
Pen Knives.
Taylors & Small Sciſſars.
Paper and japanned Snuff-Boxes.
Buckle Bruſhes.
Hanover Laces.
Tapes and Bobbin.
Quality and Coat Binding.
Razors, of the firſt Quality, in Caſes, with Straps, &c.
Tully Garters.
Writing paper.
Braſs Cocks.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Braſs Nails.
Crooked Combs.
Horn Spoons.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
Bengals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands.
Hyſon and Bohea Tea of the firſt Quality.
A few Hogſheads of Claret.
Claret in Bottles.
Pots.
Skillets.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake Stones, &c.

ALSO,

Some Hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

Said KEAN begs leave to render his greatful acknowledgements to thoſe, who have been ſo kind as to favour him with their cuſtom; and hopes, that an unremitting vigilance and care will make it their intereſt and inclination to continue their favours. To thoſe who have not experienced the cheapneſs and goodneſs of his wares, he holds forth the moſt cordial invitation, and wiſhes to convince them of the truth he aſſerts, rather by their own judgment, than by long oſtentatious promiſes.

Drugs, Medicines, and Painters COLOURS, &c. To be Sold, By Chriſtopher, junr. and Charles Marſhall,

At their old Medicinal and Colour STORE, the ſign of the Golden Ball and Apothecaries Arms, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Amongſt which are,

ANTIMON. Crude,
Calomel,
Cantharides,
Colocynth,
Cort. Peruvian,
Caſcarilla,
Flo. Chamœmel,
Fol. Senœ Alexr.
Gum Aloes,
Ammon,
Arabic
Aſſafœtid,
Camphor,
Galbanum,
Myrha,
Opium,
Ichthyocolla,
Magneſia Alb.
Manna,
Merc. Dulc.
Viv. Crud,
Emetic Flav.
Ol. Lavendul.
Roriſmarin,
Vitriol,
Rad. Caryoph Amer.
Chinœ,
Galengal,
Gentian,
Jalap,
Ipecacoan.
Rhei,
Sarſaparill.
Sal. Epſom,
Glauber,
Nitrum,
Sem. Aniſi,
Suc. Glycyrrhizœ,
Sulph. Flor.
Viv.
Tart. Cremor,
Emetic,
Vitriol Alb.
Rom. &c. &c.

Patent Medicines, viz.

BATEMAN's Drops,
Britiſh Oil,
Turlington's Balſam,
Daffy's and Squire's Elixir,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Anderſon's and Hooper's Pills,
Walker's Jeſuit Drops and Electuary.
Greenough's Tinctures for Scurvey in the Gums and Tooth-ach,
Bitters, &c.

ALSO, Painters Colours, viz.

WHITE Lead,
Spaniſh Brown,
Yellow Oker,
Venetian Red,
Verdigreaſe, common and Diſtilled,
Umber,
Pruſſian Blue,
Vermillion,
Drop Lake,
King's Yellow;
Roſe Pink,
Carmine,
Blue Biſe and Verditer,
Ivory and Lampblack,
WITH
Linſeed Oil,
Bruſhes,
Tools,
Camel's Hair and Black Lead Pencils,
Gold Leaves and Dutch Metal.
GLASS of moſt Sizes for Pictures, Houſes and Cabbin Windows, with Glazier's Diamonds and Putty,
Blue Smalt and Magnes for Potters,
Crocus Martis and Putty for poliſhing,
Pumice-ſtone,
Frofts,
Crucibles,
Vials, &c.

N B. Phyſician's PRESCRIPTIONS faithfully compounded, Boxes of Medicines for Ships or private Families living remote from a Doctor, carefully put up with ſuitable Directions; and our country Cuſtomers may depend on their Orders being particularly attended to.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery Store,

In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets Has for SALE, of excellent Quality.

Brandy,
Geneva,
Weſt-India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Anniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Mint Cordial,
And Spirits of Wine,

Proper for raiſing low proof Liquors, or for Medicinal Purpoſes.

N. B. He ſells the above at a ſmall profit, and gives good encouragement to thoſe who buy of him to ſell again.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold, By

Peter and Jacob Kuhn,

The north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets,

Bohea Tea,
Pepper,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Oznabrigs,
Bed-Ticks
Brittannias, &c. &c.
Alſo, A Quantity of Gunpowder.

Juſt Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe, And TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian king, by Wholeſale and Retail,

A large and general Aſſortment of the following ARTICLES.

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths, of all colours,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,
Thickſetts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,
Duroys, Everlaſtings, Camblets and Corded Worſted,
Men's, woman's and children's Worſted Hoſe,
Cotton Cords and Taſſels,
A quantity of Blanketing,
Fine Linens,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Coarſe and fine Hollands,
Cotton Checks,
Diapers and Dimethies,
Drawboys,
Marſeilles Quilting,
A quantity of the beſt Sewing Silks,
A quantity of Iriſh Linens,
A large and general Aſſortment of the beſt Engliſh SADLERY.
Mohair and Twiſt,
White & coloured Threads,
Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Cambricks, Lawns, and Kentings,
Taffaties, Perſians, Paduaſoys and Sarſnets,
Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Croſs-barred, ſtriped and plain Muſlins,
Britannias,
Check Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gauzes of different kinds,
A quantity of Lace,
Writing Paper,
Engliſh Shoes and Boots,

ALSO,

Madeira & Claret Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.
A quantity of the beſt Carolina Indigo.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe and the Weſt-Indies,

And TO BE SOLD, By

Nelſon and Fox,

At their STORE, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Walnut-ſtreet,

WEST-INDIA Rum in Hogſheads,
Muſcovado Sugar in Hogſheads and Barrels,
Teneriff and Liſbon Wine in Pipes,
Beſt Congo, Souchong and Bohea Tea in Cheſts,
Coffee in Barrels,
Molaſſes in Hogſheads,
Superfine Havanna Sugars in Cheſts, &c. &c.

They have alſo a Quantity of excellent Bottled Port Wine in Boxes of two and a half dozen each, and in Caſks of ten dozen each, a few Hogſheads and Tierces of Country Rum, a Quantity of the beſt Maryland Tobacco.

Richard Footman,

Has for ſale, at his STORE in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Black-horſe alley,

STRIPED Blankets, Bath Coatings, blue Naps and Plains, Half-thicks, Ruſſia Sheeting, Lavill Linens, Brittannia's, Bandano Handerchiefs, romal and check Ditto, Cambricks and Lawns, Scotch and coloured Threads, Holland Tapes and Bobbins, Quality Bindings, beſt pound Pins, blond and black Lace, cotton Checks, beſt ſcarf Twiſt, dark ground Calicoes and Chintzes, brocaded Sattins, Mantuas and Lutſtrings, black Sattins and Modes, India Perſians and Taffities, pink, blue and green half-yard Perſians, plain and corded Muſlins, India Dimities, damaſk Table-cloths, faſhionable chain Gauzes, Tiffanies of various colours, Sewing Silk, &c. &c.

ALSO, Beſt Hyſon TEA, by the dozen or pound.

ALLUM SALT,

TO BE SOLD,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet:

Alſo, Madeira and Sherry Wines,
By the pipe and quarter-caſk,
Weſt-India Rum and ſome coarſe Woollens.

FLAX-SEED received in exchange for OIL,

By RICHARD WELLS,

In Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet, who hath for ſale, SPERMACETI Candles in boxes, Flax-ſeed Oil by the barrel, Cotton in bags, Flax-ſeed Meal in caſks, Three Iron Screws, 8, 4 and 3 inches diameter. 10t.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An act to revive and amend an act intitled, "An act to suspend the operation for a limited time of the several laws of this commonwealth for making the bills of credit of the United States a legal tender in the payment of debts, equal to gold and silver."

Section 1. WHEREAS the above-recited act, intitled, "An act to suspend the operation for a limited time of the several laws of this commonwealth for making the bills of credit of the United States a legal tender in the payment of debts, equal to gold and silver," passed the thirty-first day of May last past, would have expired by its own limitation at the end of the last session of assembly, but the same was continued by an act passed the twenty-second day of September last, until the end of the present session of assembly; and it is just and necessary that the same should be continued until the value of the said currency can be fixed at some certain standard, and a proper mode established, which will make the advantages equal to both debtor and creditor:

Sect. 2. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the said act intitled, 'An act to suspend the operation for a limited time of the several laws of this commonwealth for making the bills of credit of the United States a legal tender in the payment of debts, equal to gold and silver," passed the thirty first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and every article, matter and thing therein contained, (except the clause limiting the time of its continuance) is hereby revived and continued, and declared to be in full force, except where the same is hereby altered or amended.

Sect. 3. Provided always, nevertheless, That where any person or persons are about to remove out of this state, and refuse to give security to their creditor or creditors, or where any person or persons refuse to appear without process, and put in special bail to the plaintiff's action for the debt or cause for which he complains; or where any tenant or tenants have committed or shall commit any waste or destruction in the houses or lands, or hold possession against the will of the landlord, after the expiration of the lease; in all such cases it shall and may be lawful, for such landlords or creditors, to make distresses or bring suits as the case may require for their rents, debts or demands, and the enacting clause of the first mentioned act, suspending the operation of the several laws of this commonwealth, for making the bills of credit of the United States a legal tender in the payment of debts equal to gold and silver, revived and continued by this act, shall be extended to such landlords and creditors, in as full and ample a manner, as if no such distress had been made or suit brought: any thing in the proviso to the first mentioned act revived and amended by this act or in this act contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Signed by order of the house,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Friday, the twenty-second day of December, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

SAMUEL STERETT,
clerk of the general assembly.

An ACT to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this State in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Section 1. WHEREAS, from a variety of causes, the United States have not been able to comply with their engagements heretofore made to the officers and private men of the Pennsylvania line; which hath occasioned great injury to those troops, to whose virtuous exertions America is much indebted:

Sect. 2. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the supreme executive council be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to appoint three auditors, to settle the depreciation of the pay accounts of all the officers and private men of the Pennsylvania line, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven, to the first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty; and the said auditors, or any two of them, are hereby impowered and directed to estimate, in specie, all sums of continental money received by the said officers and private men, on account of their pay, within the period aforesaid, agreeable to a scale of depreciation herein after mentioned and contained.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said auditors, or any two of them, are hereby impowered and directed to give to the officers and private men, to whom pay on such settlement as aforesaid shall be found due, certificates, specifying the sums due in specie; which certificates shall be received and considered as equal to specie in payment of the estates herein after mentioned and directed to be sold.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all confiscated estates, not already sold or appropriated to public use, shall, on the first day of July next, or as soon after as may be convenient, be disposed of at public sale for the highest price: which sale the supreme executive council are hereby directed to order the agents for confiscated estates to make, giving due notice thereof; and the said agents are hereby directed to receive in payment for the estates which they shall sell as aforesaid, specie, or bills of credit of this state equivalent thereto, or the certificates aforesaid, which sales shall be made upon the same terms of payment as have heretofore been directed in the sale of other confiscated estates.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in order to prevent the certificates of the private men of the line aforesaid from being counterfeited or becoming objects of speculation, no transfer or assignment of the same shall be good and valid in law, unless attested by the officer commanding the regiment to which said privates shall belong.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That in case the possessor or possessors of the said certificates shall think proper to purchase unlocated lands belonging to this state with the same, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners or other proper officers of the land office, so soon as the said office shall be opened by law, and they are hereby directed to receive the said certificates so unpaid equal in value to specie in payment for the lands so purchased from the said land-office: which lands purchased with and paid for in the certificates aforesaid, are to be rated and granted at the same price at which unlocated lands shall or may be rated and granted to any person or persons tendering gold or silver, or currency equivalent thereto.

Sect. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said auditors shall in like manner settle and adjust the accounts of all officers and private men of the line aforesaid, who have fallen or died in the service during the said period; and their widows and children shall be intitled to such certificates and to all the benefits and advantages hereby granted to the officers and private men now in the said line.

Sect. 8 And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the officers and private men of the state navy, now in actual service, shall and are hereby declared to be equally intitled to all benefits and allowances extended to the Pennsylvania line by this act, and all officers and soldiers of this state, taken prisoners in the actual service of this or the United States, shall likewise be considered as being within the intent and meaning of this act, so far as to be intitled to all the benefits and advantages hereby granted and extended to the officers and privates of the Pennsylvania line aforesaid.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the auditors aforesaid, previous to their entering on the duties required of them by this act, shall severally take the following oath or affirmation, to wit, "I, A B. do swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will well and truly perform all and singular the duties required of me by the act intitled, "An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state, (meaning Pennsylvania) in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned, to the best of my knowledge and abilities, without partiality or respect to any person or persons whatsoever." And the auditors aforesaid are hereby fully authorised and directed to settle the aforesaid accounts upon oath or affirmation, which oath or affirmation shall be by them administered.

Sect. 10 And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That at this or any future assembly, notwithstanding the provision made as aforesaid, may or shall, if they think proper, call in all such certificates given and not redeemed as aforesaid, and pay off the same in specie or other current money equivalent.

Sect. 11. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any of the confiscated estates above mentioned, shall be sold and paid for in specie or other current money, then the agents aforesaid shall pay the said monies so received to the treasurer of this state, which he is hereby directed to reserve for redeeming the certificates aforesaid, which shall remain unpaid in such manner as the general assembly shall order and direct: and all certificates received by the agents aforesaid, and commissioners of the land office, by virtue of this act, shall be by them delivered to the treasurer aforesaid, who is hereby directed to keep the same, to be cancelled and destroyed in such manner as the general assembly shall order and direct.

Sect. 12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the following scale of depreciation shall be the rule by which the said auditors shall be governed in the settlement aforesaid:

One thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.	
January,	One and an half.
February,	One and an half.
March,	Two.
April,	Two and an half.
May,	Two and an half.
June,	Two and an half.
July,	Three.
August,	Three.
September,	Three.
October,	Three.
November,	Three.
December,	Four.
One thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.	
January,	Four.
February,	Five.
March,	Five.
April,	Six.
May,	Five.
June,	Four.
July,	Four.
August,	Five.
September,	Five.
October,	Five.
November,	Six.
December,	Six.
One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.	
January,	Eight.
February,	Ten.
March,	Ten and an half.
April,	Seventeen.
May,	Twenty-four.
June,	Twenty.
July,	Nineteen.
August,	Twenty.
September,	Twenty-four.
October,	Thirty.
November,	Thirty-eight and an half.
December,	Forty-one and an half.
One thousand seven hundred and eighty.	
January,	Forty and an half.
February,	Forty-seven and an half.
March,	Sixty-one and an half.
April,	Sixty-one and an half.
May,	Fifty-nine.
June,	Sixty-one and an half.
July,	Sixty-four and an half.

Sect. 13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the auditors aforesaid shall be intitled to receive the same pay and allowances as the auditors of this state appointed by the legislature for the settlement of the public accounts.

Sect. 14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That printed certificates shall be provided by direction of the supreme executive council, in such manner and form as they shall judge necessary and proper, and delivered to the auditors aforesaid, to be by them applied to the uses and purposes herein before directed.

Signed by order of the house.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Monday, the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

SAMUEL STERETT,
Clerk of the general assembly.

Extract from the Royal South-Carolina Gazette, dated Charlestown, November 16, 1780.

"The following persons were yesterday taken up and put on board one of the prison ships.

Benjamin Cudworth,	Edward Weyman,
Richard Berisford,	James Wakefield,
Samuel Prioleau, junior,	Christopher Peters,
Arthur Middleton,	Thomas Savage,
Joseph Bee,	George Abbot Hall,
John Splatt Cripps,	Daniel De Saussure,
Henry Crouch,	Daniel Bourdeaux,
Philip Smith,	John Berwick,
Benjamin Dorril,	Benjamin Waller,
Morton Wilkinson,	William Lee,
Benjamin Posich,	William Jones,
William Logan,	

with three others, whose names we have not learnt."

In another paper, dated Charlestown, November 27, 1780, is the following advertisement, viz.

"IN consequence of the powers vested in me by the right honourable earl Cornwallis, and warrants received from his lordship and the Commandant of Charles-Town, I do hereby make public, to all whom it may concern, that I have given the necessary orders for the seizures of the estates, both real and personal, of those persons whose names are under mentioned, excepting such property in Charles Town as is secured to those who were in the town at the time of the capitulation. And I do hereby strictly prohibit all and every person or persons from attempting to conceal, remove or in any way injure the said property on pain of being punished as aiding and abetting rebellion. (Signed)

JOHN CRUDER.

John Rutledge,	John Harleston, junior,
Henry Laurens,	Isaac Harleston,
Thomas Ferguson,	Isaac Motte,
Christopher Gadsden,	Nicholas Eveleigh,
William Moultrie,	John Lewis Gervais,
Pierce Butler,	Stephen Bull,
Ralph Izard,	Peter Horry,
Arthur Middleton,	Hugh Horry,
Charles Cotisworth Pinckney,	Thomas Heyward,
Francis Marion,	William Clay Snipes."

The above are published to shew in what manner the British keep their faith whether pledged by capitulations or proclamations——and what those have to expect who trust to either. Is it not high time to think of retaliation? or in future neither to give or take quarter from such an enemy.

THE Members of the American Philosophical Society, for promoting useful Knowledge, are desired to take Notice, that their ELECTION for the Officers of the said Society will be held at their usual place of meeting, at Carpenter's hall, on Friday, the 5th of January next, between the hours of two and five o'clock, in the afternoon, agreeable to their charter of incorporation. OWEN BIDDLE, secretary.

BELOW are the numbers of Loan-office Certificates which was taken in Chesapeak Bay about the 28th of November last, on board the Luzerne, capt. Sharp, by the privateer Trimmer, captain Phillips from New-York, viz. No. 2700 and 2701, dated 20th February, 1779, each 1000 dollars, payable to Samuel S. Coxe, emitted by Thomas Smith, esquire, treasurer of the Continental Loan office, in Philadelphia; No. 6395 and 6396, dated March 1779, 500 dollars each, payable to Thomas B. Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas Harrwood, esquire, treasurer of the Continental Loan-office in Annapolis; a description of the above Certificates is lodged in both the Loan-offices, and will be stopped if presented for payment.

Annapolis, Dec. 21, 1780. JOS. DOWSON.

TO BE SOLD,

By Davis Bevan,

One door above Walnut-street, in Water-street, the following Goods.

A LARGE quantity of best Irish mess Beef, in barrels and half barrels,	Tully's Garters by the gross,
Best mess Pork in ditto,	Packets of Pins,
Irish Rote Butter in firkins	Calicoes,
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads,	White Threads,
Choice Neats Tongues in kegs,	Some extraordinary London made Cloaths Brushes,
Mould and dipt Candles in boxes	Ditto Scrubing Brushes,
Excellent bottled Claret,	Best Durham Mustard,
A quantity of assorted Tin Ware, japanned and plain,	Scotch Snuff,
	Cheshire Cheese,
	Powder Boxes,
	And a Variety of other Goods not here mentioned.

THE subscriber has, in his possession, a dark Brindle COW with a white head and four white feet, a white streak across her shoulders: He is in doubt whether she is his property or not: Therefore gives Notice, that if any person will come and prove his property, paying charges, may take her away.

HENRY SCHRIVER, in Eighth-street.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1780.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

YESTERDAY the earl of Carliſle was at court, and kiſſed his majeſty's hand on being appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland.

The ſame day William Eden, eſquire, kiſſed his majeſty's hand on being appointed principal ſecretary to his lordſhip.

An exact return has been made of the inhabitants and garriſon of Gibraltar, on the 31ſt of laſt May. The inhabitants were 3201, of which there were 506 Engliſh, 1832 Roman Catholics and 863 Jews. The garriſon conſiſted of the 12th, 39th, 56th, 58th, 72d, and 73d, Engliſh regiments, with three Hanoverian regiments commanded by general La Motte.

A Daniſh fleet of men of war are now in the Downs, but nothing hoſtile appears either from them or the Ruſſians.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.

A large Britiſh ſhip, with upwards of 300 butts of wine and a quantity of fruit, taken by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigates the Hermoine and Serveillante, it is ſaid is ſafe arrived in port.

Dec. 8. Laſt Friday his honour Thomas Cuſhing, eſquire, was declared from the balcony of the ſtate-houſe, by the ſheriff of the county of Suffolk, to be lieutenant governor of this commonwealth.

Dec. 18. Wedneſday laſt his excellency general Rochambeau, with his ſuite, arrived here from Rhode-Iſland; and on Friday laſt his excellency went and viewed the works at the caſtle, when he was received with a ſalute from the cannon of that fortreſs.

Saturday morning laſt an expreſs arrived here from Rhode-Iſland to his excellency general Rochambeau with an account of the death of admiral Ternay, commander of His Moſt Chriſtin Majeſty's fleet at that Poſt; when his excellency immediately ſet off for that place.

December 21. Our laſt advices from New-York mention, that a new embarkation of troops was going forward from that place; their number ſaid to be large, and their deſtination uncertain. The ſame advices add, that all American naval officers in that place were to be ſent to England; that our priſoners have at no time been treated with more ſeverity and inhumanity than at preſent; that their proviſions are ſcanty and bad, and their confinement from the air in priſon ſhips, and the various diſtreſſes they ſuffer there intolerable, from all which there is no relief but by entering into the Britiſh ſervice. So that it is evidently the plan of the enemy to force all our priſoners into that ſervice by methods of inhumanity, and from the dread of death by ſickneſs and famine. The people of the United States have a right to expect that this important matter will be thoroughly enquired into by proper authority, and that the law of retaliation will be vigorouſly enforced, as the only means of abating the inſolence and cruelty of our enemies, and obtaining proper treatment for our fellow ſubjects who are ſo unfortunate as to fall into their hands.

All accounts from our judicious friends in Europe, agree, that Britain is determined ſtill to proſecute the war. She cannot, they ſay, bear the thought of giving independence to theſe ſtates. She will not endure to hear of a peace dictated by France, and grounded upon the baſis of the treaty of Paris. The miniſtry have taken great pains in getting a parliament to their mind. The acquiſition of Charleſtown they conſider as a pledge of the conqueſt of all America, and are determined ſtill to perſevere in exerting every nerve to bring us to their feet. The United States can expect no peace while a Britiſh army poſſeſſes any part of their territories. Every thing calls upon us to put our own army on a more permanent footing than ever it has yet been. A good army during the war, is, under Providence, our only ſecurity. We have been too dilatory in a matter of ſuch vaſt importance. Nothing rouſes us but deſtruction at the very door.

PROVIDENCE, November 29.

By a gentleman from Newbury we learn, that the privateer ſhip Thorn, captain Cowell, of that port, has returned from a cruize, having captured a ſhip, brig, and two ſloops, with dry goods and proviſions, bound to New-York and South-Carolina. The ſhip has on board, beſides other valuable articles, 3200 firkins of butter. The prizes are all ſafe arrived.

The privateer America from Newbury, it is ſaid, has captured four ſugar-ſhips, one of which is arrived at Boſton.

Dec. 13. On Monday captain Cartwright arrived at Newport, in a brig, from Cape Francois. He informs a Britiſh 74 gun ſhip was lately loſt upon the Plate-Wreck, and that a veſſel was arrived at the Cape which had taken up 7 of her crew, being all that were ſaved.

NORWICH, December 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, to his friend in this town, dated October 30, 1780.

"By a ſhip from Marſeilles, that arrived here a few days ſince, we learn, that count D'Eſtaing has laid ſiege to Gibraltar with fifty ſhips of the line, Spaniſh and French, and about ſixty thouſand Spaniſh and French troops; and that he is there commander in chief by ſea and land.—By the beſt accounts he began the ſiege about the firſt or fifth of Auguſt, with the determination of having it, even if at the expence of thirty thouſand men."

CHATHAM, (New-Jerſey) December 27.

Laſt week a fleet, with upwards of 3000 troops on board, ſailed from New-York. Their deſtination uncertain.

The enemy, we hear, have landed a body of men at New Haven, in Connecticut, ſuppoſed to be at the inſtigation of that Judas Arnold, who has ſo far prevailed on the credulity of the Moon-ſhine General as to make him believe he can recruit his corps there; but as the French legion are within a few days march of them, as well as the main body of our army, we truſt their ſituation will be very uncomfortable, unleſs their retreat is precipitate.

ON

Wedneſday & Thurſday

NEXT,

(The Third and Fourth Inſtant, January)

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

At the Marſhal's Office in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

A Variety of Articles, being the Remainder of ſeveral Prize CARGOES, condemned in the Court of Admiralty, of this State, Among which are,

Kegs of Barley, Oatmeal, Split-peas,

Ship-bread, Soap and Candles,

A Hogſhead of RUM, &c. &c. &c,

Such GOODS as have been purchaſed at former Sales, and not paid for before the Third inſtant, will be then Sold again, and the Firſt Purchaſers will be called on for any Loſs from ſuch Second Sale, according to Law.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On Tueſday Next,

(Being the NINTH inſtant)

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

At the Marſhal's Office, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

Twelve dozen and ſix pair Mens Leather Shoes,
Three dozen pair Womens ditto,
Thirteen dozen Stockings,
One dozen Stays,
Fourteen dozen ſtriped Cotton Shirts,
Six pair of Trowſers, ſix Frocks, ſix pair Boots,
Eleven pieces printed Cottons,
Eleven dozen and ten Silk Handkerchiefs,
Twelve Womens Petticoats,
Nine Blankets, ſix Rugs, fifty-three yards Flannel,
Five dozen Woolen Gloves and Mitts, one groce Laces,
One whole cheſt and two half cheſts Bohea Tea,
Twenty-four dozen Fiſhing Lines, 12 pounds Twine,
Twelve Loaves Sugar, nine bags Shott,
Three barrels Flour, nine barrels Beef and Pork,
Seventeen bags Bread, nine caſks Butter,
Three coils Rope, one Foreſail, one Mainſail,
Two Topſails, one Fore-ſtay Sail,
One Main topmaſt Stay-ſail, two Top-gallant Sails,
One Hawſer, two coils Ratling, one coil Lanyard Stuff,
Twelve Gun Tackles, two Crow-bars, twelve Blocks,
Three old ſmall Sails, twenty-two Broad Axes,
One piece Linſey-woolſey, ſeven Gunlocks,
Two Swivels, five Muſkets, five kegs Powder and two pounds Thread.

Being Prize Goods, taken at ſea by the Letter of Marque Brigantine Duke of Leinſter, Capt. Sowder.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Forbes,

ALLUM Salt by the buſhel or quantity,
Choice old Liſbon Wine in hogſheads and quarter Caſks, beſt French Brandy in pipes and hogſheads,
Bohea Tea by the cheſt or dozen,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugar,
Beſt German Steel,
And an elegant Aſſortment of the beſt Engliſh Flint Glaſs.

DROPT, laſt Thurſday morning, between Mr. J. Donaldſon's and W. Forbes's, a bundle of Continental MONEY, (chiefly ſmall bills) containing 1200 dollars, with ſmall bits of paper between every hundred. Any perſon finding the ſame, and delivering it to W. Forbes, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. Philad. Jan. 1, 1781.

To be ſold, a likely NEGROE WENCH, about 25 years of age, well acquainted with all kinds of town and country work, and very handy. Inquire of the Printers.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing in a Meadow Lot, in Love-lane near the Paſſyunk road, A Strawberry roan HORSE, about 12 hands and a half high, neither brand nor ear-mark, the near hoof of his fore-foot broke. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to THOMAS SIMONDS, Silk dyer, near Peter Hegner's Dec. 19, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituated on New-Hanover township, Philadelphia county, 33 miles from this city, on the ſwamp road to Reading, containing 106 acres, with good buildings and under good fence, with good proportion of meadow and orchard: Alſo, a HOUSE in ſecond-ſtreet near Pine-ſtreet. Enquire of ROBERT STEVENSON, in Second-ſtreet, a little below the Market.

TO BE SOLD,

By James Davidſon, No. 1,

The north-eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,

The following genuine Patent Medicines, viz.

HARLEM Oil, Keyſer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Daſty's Elixir and Turlington's Balſam of Life;

Dr. Ryan's incomparable, Worm deſtroying

SUGAR PLUMBS,

Neceſſary to be kept in all Families.

SO exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their tranſcendant excellency in the deſtroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots of the Duodenum, or guts next the ſtomach, but they paſs through the ſmalleſt paſſages of the body, and purge away thoſe ropy and ſlimy humours which are the cauſe of theſe pernicious vermin, and the ſource of many other diſorders: They are one of the beſt purges in the world for groſs bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, ſafe and pleaſant, they wonderfully cleanſe the bowels of all ſtiff and clammy humours, which ſtop up the parts and prevent the juice of food being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the caſe with children, and is attended with a hard belly, ſtinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of ſtrength in the lower parts: Likewiſe ſettled head-achs and pains in the head, ſwellings, old ſores, ſcabs, tetters or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and ſkin reſtored to its original purity and ſmoothneſs; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obſtructions of the urine or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once ſtrike at the true cauſe of the ſcurvy and entirely deſtroy it, and all ſcorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, ſo as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taſte and ſight as loaf ſugar.

I have by theſe plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs and agues, which diſtempers are very common and troubleſome to families, and the want of theſe plumbs are the ruin of many childrens conſtitutions.

Theſe plumbs enrich and ſweeten the whole maſs of blood, carry off all groſs, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a freſh and healthy complexion in ſuch as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretick, cleanſing the reins of ſlime; it expels wind, and is a ſovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off four vapours which occaſion many diſorders in the head. It opens all obſtructions in the ſtomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; cauſes a good appetite and helps digeſtion. It hath been found wonderfully ſucceſsful to ſuch perſons as are going into chronic diſtempers, as aſthmas, phthiſics, or ſhortneſs of breath, dropſies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial perſons are ſatisfied, that the medicine which works upon ſuch humours, will almoſt reach any diſtemper, if not too far gone, ſince corruption and putrefaction are the forerunners of all diſeaſes; therefore no better phyſic can be taken for all ages, ſexes and conſtitutions, from infancy to old age. Theſe plumbs are highly ſerviceable to the female ſex, from the age of fourteen to twenty years, and from forty to fifty. Each box contains one dozen of theſe plumbs, price Ten ſhillings, with printed directions.

Diognoſtic Signs of Worms.

Paleneſs in the face, itching of the nose, hollowneſs of the eyes, grating of the teeth when aſleep, dullneſs, pains and heavineſs in the head, a dry cough and itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet ſleep, often ſtarting, loſt appetite, ſwelled belly, knawing and biting about the ſtomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirſts, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, ſtinking breath, &c.

Directions for taking them.

A child from 1 to 2 years may eat one plumb, from 2 to 4 one and a half, from 4 to 6 two, from 6 to 8 two and a half, from 8 to 12 three, from 12 to 15, and all above the age, may eat 4 plumbs, one hour or two before up-riſing, not to drink during that time, but afterwards drink warm tea, whey or water gruel; in taking them, the patient muſt ſtay two or three days betwixt each doſe.

In agues the ſame quantity muſt be taken, two, three or four hours before the fit comes on, and be repeated three times. In whooping or chin coughs give the quantity abovementioned.

Darby, December 13, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

LAST night the CURRYING SHOP of the ſubſcriber was broke open, and the following articles taken away, viz. A man's Saddle, pretty good, has heretofore had a girth to the ſkirts, the ſaddle-cloth much worn, a Cart-ſaddle, very ſtrong, the pad almoſt new, ſome Soal-leather, the number of ſides unknown, tanned part clean, ſeveral hides of Upper-leather finiſhed, ſome of them uncommonly cut in the ſkining, ſeveral Calf-ſkins finiſhed, ſome marked in the neck with an I, others in the butt with an E, and one with an R and ſmall o in the butt, near a dozen Sheep-ſkins finiſhed, marked with an A in the neck, all with a punch, four green Hides, one of them an ox of a yelloviſh red, has a hole bored through the near horn, wt. 74, another of a ſteer, a dark brindle and white, wt. 75, the other two ſuppoſed to be cow-hides, wt. 50 and 47, the rumps was taken out of two of them and the tails cut off, but uncertain which. Whoever ſecures the thief or thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall, on conviction, receive the above reward, or for the Goods only half that ſum, and in proportion for any part, on informing the owner, that he may get them again. Tanners, Curriers and Shoemakers are requeſted to ſtop the aforeſaid articles if offered for ſale, and ſecure the perſon who may have them in poſſeſſion. JOHN PEARSON.

Juſt PUBLISHED and To be SOLD, by
JOHN DUNLAP,
At his Printing-Office in Market-ſtreet,
FATHER ABRAHAM's
ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of Our LORD, 1781.

Imported and to be ſold, By
Joſiah Hewes,
In Cheſnut-ſtreet, a few Bags of Allſpice, Madeira Wine, Weſt India Rum, Sugar, &c.

A Gardener is wanted, to work
and manage a Garden three miles out of town. Any perſon capable of ſuch an undertaking, may hear of an employer by applying to the Printers.

Wanted immediately, at the Glaſs-Houſe in Kenſington,
A number of Workmen,
That underſtand the Making of white and green Glaſs:
ALSO,
Labourers, Cordwood and Wood-Aſhes.
For terms apply to THOMAS LEIPER, Tobacconiſt, the corner of Spruce and Water-ſtreets:
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
A general Aſſortment of Green Glaſs,
Maryland Tobacco in hogſheads, Scotch Snuff in bottles, bladders and caſks, and Manufactured Tobacco, as uſual.

MADE AND SOLD,
Wholeſale and Retail, by
JOHN BATES,
Near Church-alley, in Third-ſtreet,
FRYING-PANS of all ſizes, Dripping-pans, &c. Tin Ware of all ſorts: Alſo, to be ſold, Stoves, Stove-pipes, &c.
N. B. The higheſt price will be given for old frying pan Handles. Nov. 30, 1780.

Two Writing Maſters wanted
AT THE UNIVERSITY:
Perſons well qualified, and who can bring with them good Recommendations, will pleaſe to apply to Mr. James Davidſon, Rector of the Academy.

BOOK-KEEPING.
A PERSON who underſtands BOOK-KEEPING, and can be well recommended, is deſirous of engaging to tend a ſtore or compting-houſe. Enquire of the Printers.

Wants Employment,
A PERSON who writes a good hand, underſtands accounts and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

The Front Part of a Houſe,
GENTEELY FURNISHED,
TO BE LETT:
Alſo, A STABLE behind it;
In Front-ſtreet, a few doors above the Coffee-houſe.
Enquire of the Printers.

WANTS A PLACE,
As a Wet-Nurſe,
A Woman that can be well recommended.
Enquire of the Printers.

To be Sold, by E. Pirkeſon,
At the ſign of the Three-tuns, in Third-ſtreet, between South and Shippen-ſtreets,
Beſt Spaniſh Segars,
Made by FRANCIS SMITH, from Italy. Dec. 6.

Cheſter, December 11, 1780.
THE Perſon who left a Brown MARE, at the ſubſcriber's, the firſt day of Auguſt laſt, is deſired to come and diſcharge the expences for her keeping, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in ten days from the date hereof, as this is the ſecond time of advertiſing, by
JOSEPH BRINTON.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon the firſt day of March next,
A SMALL PLANTATION, on the weſt ſide of Paſſyunk road, about one mile and three quarters from the city, adjoining to the plantation belonging to Iſrael Pemberton, deceaſed, now in the poſſeſſion of Conrad Sheller. There is thereon a good Houſe and Kitchen, a Well of good Water, and Stables. For Terms enquire of JACOB DUCHE, in Front ſtreet next to the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
George Waſhington, Eſq;
A New Impreſſion in Metzotinto;
From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennſylvania;
Poſt-er ſize, i. e. 24 inches by 10 inches, excluſive of the margin;
Price Two Dollars, or the Value thereof in current Money, or Six Pound per Dozen to Shop-keepers, or Perſons going abroad.
Any Perſons wanting the ſaid Prints,
Will apply to CHARLES W. PEALE, at the corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets.

Baltimore, December 16, 1780.
TO BE SOLD,
STEVENSON'S
Grand Copper-Mine,
In FREDERICK COUNTY.
The purchaſer will have an opportunity of ſeeing an aſſay of the ore, and the exact quantity of copper it yields. The ſheet-copper made from it is equal to any ever imported. The drifts, which contain ore, may be entered on and worked immediately. The blaſting-vein from 60 to 80 feet long, may be cleared to work in two weeks. The level, one of the greateſt undertakings in North-America, is compleat. There are 200 acres of land, a good dwelling-houſe, and ſundry improvements. Many ſatisfactory diſcoveries will be made to the buyer. For terms apply to
JOHN STEVENSON.
N. B. A few tons of ore can be ſpared, to keep the furnace going till more may be raiſed.
*** A perſon well qualified to erect a ROLLING-MILL, will meet with advantageous employment, by applying to WILLIAM HAMMOND, merchant in Baltimore town, or to the MANAGERS of the COPPER-WORKS in Frederick county.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1780.
Five Hundred Dollars Reward.
DESERTED, the 11th inſtant, from Captain HENRY MATHEWS's Company of Artificers, a certain EDWARD REDGWAY, by trade a Carpenter, about 5 feet 8 inches high, pretty ſtraight built, ſhort brown hair, down look, much given to liquor. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Deſerter in any gaol, or brings him to the ſubſcriber in Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh ſtreets, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by
HENRY MATHEWS, Captain of Artificers.
N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

DESERTED,
From the Laboratory Company, under the command of Lieutenant BENJAMIN HOEY, the following SOLDIERS, viz.
WILLIAM HAMILTON, born in England, about 6 feet high, fair complexion, wears his own hair.
NATHAN HIGHLANDS, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſwarthy complexion and black hair.
WILLIAM BUCKLEY, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, black hair.
NICHOLAS DIGNAN, born in Ireland, fair complexion and light hair, abut five feet ſix inches high.
JOSEPH MATTHEWS alias JOHN BIRD, about five feet two inches high, very dark complexion, and much pitted with the ſmall-pox.
JAMES BROWN, about five feet ſix inches high, dark complexion, and black hair.
Whoever takes up and ſecures the above deſerters, ſhall receive ſix hundred dollars reward, and proportionably for any of them, with neceſſary charges, by applying at the Commiſſary General of Military Stores Office, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.
N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or conceal any of the above Deſerters, on penalty as by law provided. December 6, 1780.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing in the Garden of the ſubſcriber, living near the Robinhood Tavern, on the 12th of October laſt, a Red COW with a white face, is crop in the right ear, and has a bullet hole in the left. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.
Nov. 28, 1780. HENRY YOUNG.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14, 1780.
ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of RICHARD BARRETT, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, to the ſubſcriber, that they may be ſettled; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to prevent further trouble. ELIZABETH BARRETT, Adminiſtratrix.

Extract from the French Gazette, 1780.
WE deſire to acquaint LOUIS NOEL ANGIBAU, enliſted in the King's ſervice, under the name of BRIN DAMOUR, in the legion of Damas, in the year 1768, then in garriſon at Breſt; and who, ever ſince that time has given no intelligence of his perſon; that William Angibau, his father, deceaſed, in November, 1778, who left him a ſucceſſion. If any perſon, knowing the ſaid LOUIS NOEL ANGIBAU, ſhould be acquainted with either his death or the place of his reſidence, they are requeſted to give Notice of it to the Sieur ANGIBAU, his brother, living at Mr. Grand Jean, painter, in the ſtreet of FAUBOURG, St. Martin, at Paris.

Baltimore, December 2, 1780.
One Thouſand Pounds Reward,
CONTINENTAL; or TWELVE or TWENTY FOUR POUNDS
Hard Money.
RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Baltimore, ſtate of Maryland, ſome time laſt ſpring, a Negro MAN, named WILL: He is a ſtout, well made, tall, black fellow, about 24 years of age; he was lately taken up at Pluckemin, in the Jerſies, by Mr. Gilcriſt, of Maryland, (to whom the Negroe once belonged,) and put into Brunſwick gaol; I ſent for him, and underſtand he had broke gaol and got off: He may probably be gone for New York, come back to Philadelphia, or be ſtill in Jerſies. I will give One Thouſand Pounds, Continental Currency, or Twelve Pounds Hard Money Reward, and pay all reaſonable charges, to any perſon that will deliver ſaid Negroe to Mr. PETER WHITESIDE, in Philadelphia; or if he has got into New-York, I will give Twenty-Four Pounds, Hard Money, and pay all charges, to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid Negroe, as aforeſaid.
JONATHAN HUDSON.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.
RAN-AWAY, on Saturday the 9th inſtant, a NEGROE MAN, named DUKE, about 35 years of age, formerly belonging to Mr. Dollinſon, now the property of the Miniſter of France: He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, ſtrong and luſty, has broad ſhoulders, is remarkably thick-lip'd, and has loſt almoſt all his fore-teeth; had on a brown great coat, an old round hat; is ſuppoſed to have taken with him a coarſe yellow linen jacket and trowſers, a pair of grey cloth overalls and a large yellow linen frock. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negroe, ſhall, on delivering him to M. CARRE, at the houſe of the Miniſter of France, receive the above Reward.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.
WAS loſt, on the 4th inſtant, December, between Market ſtreet and the White-lamb, on Frankford road, a Black Leather POCKET BOOK, with a ſmall ſum of Paper Money therein, five Loan-office Certificates of 400 dollars each, and ſome other Writings, of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Pocket Book to the ſubſcriber, in Camping-town, ſhall receive the above Reward, paid by JOHN KEITER.

THIS is to give public Notice, that the ſubſcriber, GARDINER and NURSERY MAN, intends following Pruning of Fruit-trees, of any kind, the remainder part of this winter, from the ſeventh of January until the fifteenth of March: He alſo propoſes following Gardening, during the ſummer ſeaſon, in and about the city of Philadelphia, from the fifteenth of March until the fifteenth of November.
Any Gentleman, or others, that are inclined to employ him, may depend on being faithfully ſerved, and their favours gratefully acknowledged, by their humble ſervant, CORNELIUS HEGERTY.
N. B. He may be ſpoke with at Mr. Dennis M'Carty's, at the White-horſe Tavern in Elbow-lane, between Second and Third-ſtreets, within two doors of Market-ſtreet. December 26, 1780.

Newtown, Bucks county, December 19, 1780.
WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 16th inſtant, December, a MAN, who calls himſelf JOHN HARMS, on ſuſpicion of being a dangerous perſon, as he had no paſs, and could give no regular account of himſelf: he ſays he lives in Lancaſter county, and has friends there; he is near 6 feet high, has black hair, dark complexion; had on a beaver hat, light coloured broadcloth great coat, a pale-blue linen coat, a claret coloured waiſtcoat and breeches, odd buckles in his ſhoes: he had with him a young brown Horſe, near 15 hands high. If he has any friends that can prove him to be an honeſt man, with a ſufficient recommendation from the place where he lived, it is requeſted they will come and releaſe him as quick as poſſible, with paying the charges. JAMES GREGG, gaoler.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or ſtolen, from the ſign of the Unicorn, on Lancaſter road, about ſix weeks ago, a Black MARE, about 5 or 6 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, ſhod all round, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, one white foot and rings round both fore-feet, occaſioned by hopples. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and Thief, if ſtolen, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, near the 39 mile-ſtone, on Lancaſter road, ſhall have the above Reward, or Four Hundred Dollars for the Mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT ELTON.
Eaſt Cain, December 21ſt, 1780.

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.
WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 14th inſt. Dec. two Bay MARES, one of them was 3 years old laſt ſpring, 15 hands high, ſhe has a large ſtar in her forehead, and one of her feet white, and a brand on her near ſhoulder with the letters LE; the other 2 years old laſt ſpring, has a little white in her forehead, and branded on the near ſhoulder with the ſame letters; both of them are natural trotters. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mares and Thief, ſhall have the above Reward, and for the Thief only Two Hundred Dollars, and reaſonable charges paid, by
JACOB LUTZ, living on Rd. Penn's place.

PHILADELPHIA: *Printed and Sold by* DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 690.

On Tuesday Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,
At the Marshal's Office, in Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

Twelve dozen and six pair Mens Leather Shoes,
Three dozen pair Womens ditto,
Thirteen dozen Stockings,
One dozen Stays,
Fourteen dozen striped Cotton Shirts,
Six pair of Trowsers, six Frocks, six pair Boots,
Eleven pieces printed Cottons,
Eleven dozen and ten Silk Handkerchiefs,
Twelve Womens Petticoats,
Nine Blankets, six Rugs, fifty three yards Flannel,
Five dozen Woollen Gloves and Mitts, one gross Laces,
One whole chest and two half chest Bohea Tea,
Twenty-four dozen Fishing Lines, 12 pounds Twine,
Twelve Loaves Sugar, nine bags Shott,
Three barrels Flour, nine barrels Beef and Pork,
Seventeen bags Bread, nine casks Butter,
Three coils Rope, one Foresail, one Mainsail,
Two Topsails, one Fore-stay Sail,
One Main-topmast Stay sail, two Top-gallant Sails,
One Hawser, two coils Ratling, one coil Lanyard Stuff,
Twelve Gun Tackles, two Crow-bars, twelve Blocks,
Three old small Sails, twenty-two Broad Axes,
One piece Linsey-woolsey, seven Gunlocks,
Two Swivels, five Muskets, five kegs Powder and two pounds Thread.

Being Prize Goods, taken at sea by the Letter of Marque Brigantine Duke of Leinster, Capt. Bowder.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1781.

A Gardener is wanted, immediately,

to work and manage a Garden a little way out of town. Any person desirous and capable of such an undertaking, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the Printers, or at the House of the French CONSUL, in Arch street.

Imported in the last Vessels from Europe and the West-Indies, and

TO BE SOLD, BY

Budden, Lawrence & Co.

At their STORE in Front-street, a few doors above Market-street,

For Cash or Bills of Exchange on Europe or the West Indies,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

FINE and coarse Cloths,
Several bales of Blankets,
Broad and narrow white Swanskins,
White and blue Halfthicks,
Mens, womens and childrens worsted Hose,
Ditto, ditto cotton and thread Hose,
A few pieces of fine Holland,
Black Lace,
A large quantity of brown and white coarse Threads,
Mens and womens white kid Gloves,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine Threads and sewing Silks,
A variety of Hard Ware,
And a number of fine Wire Sieves for meal.

SEVERAL

Chests of Carpenter's Tools,

of the best kind, very neatly assorted,
Ditto, ditto of Cooper's ditto,
A chest of coarse Hats, bound,
Several chests of Medicines, very neatly assorted.

TO BE HAD, GENTEEL

Ready furnished Lodgings,

Suitable for a small Family, agreeably situated. Enquire of the Printers.

WANTED Immediately, in PUBLIC SERVICE,
A Number of Good

Waggon DRIVERS.

Any such may meet with Encouragement, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, in Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M.
For Pennsylvania.

Just Published, and to be Sold
By James Davidson,
At the north-east corner of Market and Second-streets,

PUBLIC GOOD,

Being an EXAMINATION into the
Claim of Virginia to the vacant western Territory,
And of the RIGHT of
The United States to the Same:
To which is added,
Proposals for laying off a new State;
To be applied as a Fund for carrying on the War, or redeeming the national Debt.

By the Author of Common Sense.

N. B. Gentlemen who have subscribed for the above Pamphlet, are requested to send the amount of their Subscriptions to Mr. Davidson.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Peter and Jacob Kuhn

At their Store the north side of Market street, midway between Fourth and Fifth streets.

CROSSCUT, whip, pannel, tennon and compass saws,
Rasps,
Files,
Chissels,
Gouges,
Plaining Irons,
Dask, pew, chest and HL Hinges,
Square nob'd Latches with Bolts,
Thumb ditto,
Best spring Stock-Locks,
Chest and Padlocks,
Screws,
Augers,
Spike Gimlets,
Tap and bung Borers,
Hammers and Pinchers,
Carpenter's Squares and Compasses,
Saw Setts,
Cooper's Vices and Compasses,
Drawing-Bitts,
Marking and pincking Irons,
Casters,
Hooks,
Cheese Tasters,
Plaistering Trowels,
Men and womens swivel Stirrups,
Snaffle Bitts,
Common ditto,
Spades and Shovels,
Iron Candlesticks,
Bellowses,
Shovels and Tongs,
Chaffing Dishes,
Raizors and Sciffars,
Ivory Combs,
Penknives,
Corkscrews,
Shoe, knee and waistband Buckles,
Elegant plaited Candlesticks,
Ditto, Snuffers with cases,
Ditto Salts,
Japanned Tea Urns,
Ditto Salvers, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Broadcloths and Cassimers,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Coarse and fine Linens,
Chintzes and chintz Counterpains,
Humhums,
Painted Silkt and Taffeties,
Mantuas, Peelongs, Persians and Sarsnet.
Sewing Silk,
Threads and Tapes,
Black Lace and Edging,
Spriged lawn Aprons,
Black and white Gauze,
Mens and womens Gloves,
Cane Hatts,
Toweling Diaper,
Jeans and Dimities,
Bandana and cambrick Handkerchiefs,
Silk and worsted Breeches Patterns,
Hair for Chair Bottoms,
Brass Nails for ditto,
Yard and half yard wide Carpeting, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO, Madeira Wine, Spirits and Rum by the Hogshead or Quarter-cask.

Also, A Quantity of Gunpowder.

Wanted Immediately,

A few strong, able-bodied

HORSES,

To compleat Lieut. Col. Lee's Legion.

The sum contracted for by me, agreeable to an act of the legislature of Maryland, will be paid by the Treasurer of that state, in specie, or the value thereof in current money at the time fixed when the bargain is made, with interest from the day of purchase.

A. M'LANE, Capt. Partiz. Legion.

December 10, 1780.

Imported and to be sold, By

Josiah Hewes,

In Chesnut-street, a few Bags of Allspice, Madeira Wine, West India Rum, Sugar, &c.

The following Law, intitled "A Supplement to the act to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable Flour, is re-published, that those persons whom it may concern may regulate themselves accordingly.

A SUPPLEMENT to the Act, intitled "An Act to "prevent the exportation of BREAD and FLOUR NOT MERCHANTABLE," and to the Act which is an amendment thereof.

SECTION 1. WHEREAS, often in the shipping of flour for exportation, a number of persons, others than the owners of ships in which it was exported, have put each his own private adventure in one and the same vessel, and the officer appointed for the execution of the said acts, having charged the owners of such ships or vesels with the fees due to him for the trying of the whole cargo of flour, has lost the greater part of his said fees, when after the departure of the vessel it remained unknown who were the right owners of the flour laden therein.

SECT. 2. AND WHEREAS by reason of the indefinite size of flour-casks, and the discretionary methods of packing the same, as hitherto used by millers and bolters, our flour trade has been greatly perplexed, which, in the general opinion of the merchants, millers and other persons using that trade, might otherwise be carried on with greater ease, and less subject to frauds and abuses, if, as well the demensions of the cask as the quantity or weight of the flour to be packed therein, according to its different sizes was by law reduced to a certain standard. For remedying of which said inconveniences to the officer and difficulties of the trade:

SECT. 3. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That all flour-casks used in the trade of exportation shall after the publication of this act, be made of sound and thoroughly seasoned staves of the length of twenty-seven inches, well tightened with ten hoops sufficiently nailed, and with respect to the width or circumference to be distinguished by the denominations of number One, Two and Three; that is to say, the cask of number One shall have heads of a diameter of eighteen inches, the casks of number Two, heads of a diameter of sixteen inches and a half; and the casks of number Three, heads of a diameter of fifteen inches and a half. And that the millers or bolters when they brand their cask with their usual brand mark, as is directed by the law to which this is a supplement, shall likewise brand the same cask with the character or mark of its size, to wit, the cask measuring a diameter of eighteen inches; on its head they shall brand number One; those of sixteen inches and a half, number Two; and those of fifteen inches and a half, number Three. And the said millers and bolters shall put in the cask of number One, and well pack the full quantity or weight of two hundred and twenty-four pounds of flour; in the cask of number Two, the full quantity or weight of one hundred and ninety-six pounds; and in the cask number Three, the full quantity or weight of one hundred and sixty eight pounds of flour.

SECT. 4. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any miller or bolter shall use or pack with flour for exportation, any other cask than of the three several sizes and dimensions aforesaid, branded or not branded with a number, and shall sell, or offer to sell, the same as merchantable, he shall forfeit the value or charge in his account of such cask to the purchaser of the flour. And if the miller or bolter shall pack any sort or size of cask, as aforesaid, short of the quantity or weight of flour which, by the directions of this act, he should have put in the same, such miller or bolter shall forfeit such defective barrel or barrels, and the flour therein contained, to the overseers of the poor of the place where the forfeiture shall happen.

SECT. 5. Provided always, That the millers and bolters shall be allowed, during the space of six months from the publication of this act, to sell and dispose for exportation, their flour in barrels of any other dimensions which are already made and on their hands, or the stuff to make the same, fitted before the passing of this act.

SECT. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the masters of ships and other vessels lading flour for exportation from this state, shall after the publication of this act, in their manifests (which in pursuance of an act of general assembly, intitled, "An act for regulating navigation and trade in this state," they are obliged to exhibit and deliver to the naval officer thereof) expressly and distinctly declare how many barrels of flour are shipped on board their respective

veſſels, and by whom each parcel thereof is ſhipped; to which manifeſt or declaration the officer for trying flour ſhall have free acceſs and liberty to take notice and abſtracts thereof: and if any maſter of a veſſel ſhall refuſe or neglect to make ſuch return to the naval officer as aforeſaid, he ſhall, beſides the penalty in the ſaid act for regulating navigation and trade, ſet on maſters of veſſels neglecting to deliver ſuch manifeſts, forfeit to the officer of the flour act the amount of his fees for trying the whole cargo of flour ſhipped on board of his veſſel.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the fines and forfeitures ſet and impoſed by this act ſhall or may be recovered in the ſame manner, as the fines and forfeitures ſet and impoſed by the act to which this is a ſupplement.

SECT. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the fees of the officer for putting in execution the ſeveral laws of this ſtate, made for regulating the exportation of bread and flour, ſhall, from and after the publication of this act be fifteen pence for each barrel.

SECT. 9. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the ſaid act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable, and of the act to amend the ſaid act, as is hereby altered or ſupplied, ſhall be, and is hereby repealed and declared null and void.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on
Wedneſday the ſixth day of October,
in the year of our Lord one thouſand
ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine.

JOHN MORRIS, Junior,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

HAMBURG, Sept. 15.

LETTERS from the Sound adviſe, that on the 7th of this month, a fleet of about 250 ſhips ſailed out, among which were upwards of 150 Engliſh, under convoy of 6 men of war and frigates; and 20 Swediſh ſhips eſcorted by a frigate of that nation.

PARIS, Sept. 12. They write from Breſt, "that they had orders to add another ſupply of proviſions to the ſhips that are loading for America; that the ſhips deſtined for that ſervice are victualling for eight months; that the frigates that are to ſail with them are not yet armed; that ſeveral private ſhips and ſome troops will go with that fleet: and that the Minotaure and the Atlas are to be commanded by M. Tromerin, and M. Cazotte."

Auguſt 31. The king, ever attentive to give his ſubjects freſh proofs of his love and equity, would have his nameday, Auguſt 25th, marked by an act of benevolence to his people. In conſequence, his majeſty of his own proper motion, has aboliſhed on that day la Queſtion Preliminaire (the torture) which, according to a barbarous cuſtom, preſerved ſince the ages of ignorance, criminals were put to a moment before their execution. The edict ordaining that abolition, will ſoon appear, and the ſovereign courts, who have long lamented that cuſtom, though obliged to put it in execution, will receive the new law with rapture.

The king's edict for the ſupreſſion of 406 places in his majeſty's houſhold was regiſtered in the chamber of accounts the 26th of Auguſt laſt.

CADIZ, Aug. 22. The major general of the marine has declared, that the commandant of that department has received an expreſs from the governor of a fort on the coaſt, with accounts that 30 Engliſh veſſels, bound to Gibralter from Algiers, with proviſions, have been taken by a diviſion of Don Barcelo's ſquadron, and ſent into Carthagena.

Among other valuable ſtores on board the convoy taken by the combined fleets, is copper ſufficient to ſheath five men of war.

FRANKFORD, Sept. 14. Letters from Italy import, that the Inquiſitor of Reggio, having been dead ſome days, the Duke of Modena had not only aboliſhed that tribunal, but had even given orders to pull down the priſon, in order to obliterate for ever the memory of ſo odious an eſtabliſhment.

LONDON,

Sept. 22. From Paris we learn, that monſieur de Rocque, general of the army, and who ſerved in Germany with great reputation laſt war, is appointed commander in chief of all the land forces in the Weſt-Indies, and that he will ſail with the next reinforcement to Martinique; the number of troops that go with him will be between 7 and 8000, though ſome poſitively aſſert 10,000.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 8.

"We are informed that the marine of our allies, the Americans, have taken in the river St. Lawrence, 12 Engliſh ſhips, richly laden with proviſions of every kind, ſpecie, ammunition, and troops for Quebeck, Montreal, and all Canada, which have been carried into Boſton. Their ſucceſs at ſea is not confined to this capture, they are daily taking trading veſſels.

"The count D'Eſtaing is expected at Cadiz the latter end of Auguſt: the French conſul, appriſed of his approaching arrival, offered him, with the greateſt politeneſs, the uſe of his houſe; but that nobleman anſwered, he ſhould want no lodging but his ſhip.

"It is ſtill believed here, that count D'Eſtaing's ſquadron will ſteer towards Liſbon; and that he will direct his operations ſo, as to decide Portugal to accept the armed neutrality, concluded between the different powers of Europe."

We hear the Ruſſian Ambaſſadour poſitively refuſed to communicate ſome diſpatches from his court, to any perſon but his majeſty, a circumſtance which has produced much ſpeculation at St. James's, and ſurpriſe among the miniſters.

The report that has been ſpread of a great perſonage having intereſted himſelf in the election at Windſor is of too ſerious a nature to be ſpoken of with levity. The authors of ſuch a report, if it be falſe, are guilty of a high crime; for the accuſation, if it be true, is no leſs than that of high treaſon againſt the majeſty of the people of England; a breach of truſt in the executive magiſtrate, which amounts to a diſſolution of the government.

There are accounts lately arrived in town from Liſbon, of ſeveral ſail of Spaniſh ſhips having ſailed from Cadiz for the Weſt-Indies, a few days after the capture of our fleets; and that ſeveral of our captured merchantmen were to be ſent to the Spaniſh ſettlements. This may probably account for the united fleets not making a parade in the mouth of the channel this ſummer, as their grand ſtroke will be attempted in the Weſt Indies.

Advices have been received at the admiralty, from the commanding officer of the Reſolution and Diſcovery (the ſhips with which the great but unfortunate captain Cook undertook his expedition for diſcoveries in the ſouth ſeas), and bring an authentick account of their arrival in the Orkneys, but that the ſailors to a man refuſed to proceed any further without protections from being impreſſed, from which, perhaps, they juſtly think their ſufferings ought to exempt them; and under the circumſtance of their having been four years abſent, and on ſuch critical ſervice, will, it is imagined, induce their lordſhips to grant their requeſt.

It is a moſt remarkable circumſtance, that out of 60 men, the compliement on board of the Diſcovery, not one died during the whole voyage, captain Clarke excepted; and of 120 on board the Reſolution, only 3 were loſt, one of whom was killed by the ſide of captain Cook.

A letter from Deal ſays, that the ſix Ruſſian men of war, in the downs, are laden with ſtores for France, and it is reported that the rear admiral has declared, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia, being a neutral power, had a right to carry what commodities ſhe pleaſes to any nations ſhe thinks proper.

The mutiny bill, which paſſed the great ſeal, and was returned to Ireland a few days ago, is perhaps the moſt ſurpriſing revolution the preſent century has ſeen; for by that bill, the 6th of George the firſt, aſſerting "the rights of England to bind Ireland in all caſes," is in a great meaſure repealed. The Iriſh magiſtrates, almoſt to a man, refuſed to act under the authority of a law paſſed by the parliament of England, and conſequently would not find quarters for the army when on their march from one garriſon to another. They juſtified their refuſal on his ground, that their own parliament never having paſſed a law to compel them to billet ſoldiers, they could not conſiſtent with their allegiance to the king and ſtate of Ireland, pay obedience to a law enacted by a foreign legiſlature. As no law can in the leaſt avail if it is not enforced, and as it cannot be enforced but by the magiſtrates, the Iriſh adminiſtration were obliged to ſuffer a bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better regulation of the army of Ireland, to be brought into the houſe of commons of that kingdom. The bill paſſed by an incredible majority, and was tranſmitted to England, where it was imagined it would be ſmothered. To the aſtoniſhment of all England, it has been ſent back with his majeſty's approbation, with this tacit acknowledgment, that an act of parliament paſſed in England has not been able to bind Ireland; and that the independence of the latter kingdom on any other legiſlature but its own, is founded on ſound conſtitutional doctrine.

Diſagreeable accounts are received from India, of a great party of the Maharatas and ſeapoys deſerting the company, which will, it is feared, be attended with ſome diſagreeable conſequences.

In Lewis the fourteenth's time, that monarch, ſenſible of the difficulties which a large family threw people into, took off the taxes from thoſe who had ten children, and granted them ſome other indulgences, well worthy of royal imitation.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Philadelphia, to his friend at London, dated June, 1780.

"From the numerous circulations of falſe intelligence in the Britiſh news papers, you may have been induced to believe, that the affairs of the colonies are deſperate, that the Congreſs are diſunited in their counſels; that general Waſhington, in deſpair, has thrown up his command, and that the army, in conſequence of their general's deſertion, is diſtracted and diſbanded: be aſſured that there is no foundation for any of theſe confidential aſſertions. So far is truth in oppoſition to theſe miſleaders of a people, too willing to be deceived, that the friends of American independence were never more firmly united than at this time. The Congreſs were never more revered, nor their authority more reſpected. The loſs of Charleſtown in South-Carolina, was foreſeen, and tho' regretted, it is not of ſufficient weight to endanger the general cauſe. The hearts of the people are ſtill the ſame, averſe to Great Britain, and friendly to the Congreſs. Addreſſes may be drawn up by Britiſh officers, and muſt be ſigned by thoſe who have no means of reſiſtance. Inſidious proclamations to lull us into falſe ſecurity, and draw us into a dependence on thoſe who have cruelly deceived and betrayed us, are now read with contempt, and rejected with ſcorn. We are firmly reſolved to maintain our treaties with the houſe of Bourbon. The intereſt of France and Spain and of North America, is abſolutely reciprocal. Our independence will ſtrengthen their navy and enlarge their commerce. Nay, this is a bleſſing which all Europe loudly calls for; and to maintain which, the northern powers have entered into a ſtrict confederacy, under the pretence of maintaining the rights of neutrality, and preventing their ſhips from being ſearched for contraband goods.

"The check which Knyphauſen lately met with in his attempt upon the out-poſt of Waſhington, may convince your deluded people that the great General knows how to counteract all the motions of a Clinton, and that he will teach him to diſcriminate between the efforts of deſperate courage and bravery directed by wiſdom.

"I know the abandoned American refugees now in London, repreſent the ſtate of the colonies as if deplorable, and are abſurd enough to give out that four fifths of North-America are friends to Great Britain: the folly of ſuch an aſſertion refutes itſelf, and it would be a diſgrace to common ſenſe to attempt a refutation of it. When Philip the ſecond of Spain firſt attacked the privileges and rights of his ſubjects in the Netherlands, a ſmall conceſſion of that Prince to his people would have re-united them; but his perſiſting in cruel and fraudulent meaſures loſt him the hearts of five millions of people.

"Your miniſters have played the ſame game with North-America as Philip did with the ſeventeen provinces: the effect is the ſame; the ſhocking advice given by deſperate politicians to burn our towns and villages, to lay waſte our provinces, to bring the Indian ſavages upon us, and to maſſacre men, women and children, &c. has effectually ſeparated the colonies from Great-Britain for ever. Fools and ſhallow politicians may prate of a re-union, or a ſubjugation if they pleaſe, to eternity, but the knowing and wiſe in both hemiſpheres are better informed. Nothing can ſave Britiſh blood and Britiſh treaſure, but a ceſſation of hoſtilities and withdrawing the troops from North America."

LIMERICK, Sept. 18. We have the pleaſure to inform the publick, that 14 merchants of this city have ſubſcribed a large ſum, amounting to ſeveral thouſand pounds, and have laſt Saturday formed a ſociety to carry on an Iriſh manufacture ſimilar to that of Manchester; the various and great benefits to our own country, to ariſe from ſuch an undertaking are ſo obvious, there cannot be a doubt of its meeting great encouragement and ſucceſs.

CORKE, Sept. 21. A pilot boat came in here with the maſters and crews of five veſſels, captured by the Pilgrim, an American privateer of 18 guns and 160 men, commanded by Joſeph Robinſon. I thought proper to advertiſe you of it, as you may communicate the news. The privateer ſtood to the eaſtward, and we have heard a good many ſhots fired, and ſuppoſe the has taken ſome other veſſel.

The Dublin ſociety have adjourned their meeting until the 2d of November next, after many months aſſiduous attention to the promoting the arts and manufactures of this kingdom. Several new objects have opened to their conſideration ſince the enlargement of our trade; paterns of coarſe woollens have been brought over from the continent for our manufactures, and a number of recent improvements in machinery for carrying on the fabrication of cloth and ſtuffs have been procured from Great Britain; nor have our own artiſts been remiſs in propoſing the erecting ſuch machines as they ſtand in need of, particularly the corporation of goldſmiths, who have memorialed the ſociety for aid to erect a flatting mill for rolling out ſilver, &c. the corporation of weavers for a ſilk mill to be worked by water; and captain Brook for ſeveral machines neceſſary to eſtabliſh a cotton manufactory at Kilbegs near Naas.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in Virginia, 24th of October, 1780.

"The preſent period is critical, and may involve the ſouthern ſtates in the moſt imminent danger: their ſituation requires the moſt ſpirited exertions to counteract the deſigns of a barbarous, cruel enemy. The frequent bounties paid to the recruits, is not only impoſing an unneceſſary tax on the people, but, in its conſequences, ruinous to the continental army: For juſt as ſuch ſoldiers begin to learn the common duties of a military life, their time of ſervice expires, and they return, diſguſted, to their former ſtate as citizens; by which means our army becomes enervated, diſagreeable ſenſations ariſe in the breaſts of our officers, who feel a conſcious inferiority for want of property commands, and loſe that emulation neceſſary in a military life; this give place to a relaxation of diſcipline, which muſt ever be followed by misfortune and diſgrace in action.

"It is a lamentable reflection, that we profit not by experience! How long ſhall error ſtare us in the face, before we adopt the dictates of common ſenſe and reaſon? Can it be ſuppoſed, that by raiſing recruits and giving them the name of regular troops, they ſhall at once become metamorphoſed into veterans, and inſpired with a confidence to oppoſe an equal number of experienced troops, at the point of the bayonet? The expectation would be as abſurd and fruitleſs, as inconſiſtent with the feelings and principles of human nature.

"I truſt the glow of honeſt zeal which actuates and directs my pen, will not be imputed by my friend to ſiniſter views or clamorous intentions: The lethargy and ſupineneſs of the legiſlative and executive powers, are complained of by every judicious and thinking mind, and the unfortunate military feel it in a double capacity to the citizen: Fortune is the ſmalleſt ſacrifice made by them in this glorious conteſt: I believe I may, without oſtentation, venture to ſay, that, in general, our officers were reputable characters, before they aſſumed a military profeſſion; fame, honour and glory, then became the objects in purſuit; these depend on the ſucceſs of our arms; for, with the ſoldier, ſucceſs alone is merit! And if the means to obtain this deſirable end are withheld from us, the beſt proſpect that preſents itſelf, is inglorious obſcurity, with the mortifying recollection, that the prime of our life has been devoted to a people that wanted ſyſtem or virtue to ſupport the dignity of our independence.

"The independence of the United States is as fixed as fate: Yet, if we neglect to ſupport it with dignity, or to aim at national glory; if we ceaſe to ſacrifice private intereſts to public good, the bleſſings will corrupt at our touch, and like an affectionate lover, worn out by injuries, grow into a hated monſter.

"An honourable peace muſt now be the wiſh of every good man in the union, and the only means left to acquire it, on our part, is to be prepared for war. Can it be thought, the policy of Great Britain will offer or admit of terms honourable to the United States, when our army is reduced, and the ſinews of war are relaxed? The man who would ſuppoſe it, or dread either the expence or conſequence of a regular army enliſted for the war, is, at beſt, an involuntary traitor to his country, and inſtead of being entruſted with the liberties of the ſubject, ſhould be hange! for his ignorance.

"The opening your Land-office, with a view to engroſs back territory, has made Kentucky an aſſylum for deſerters, and weakened the internal ſtrength of your ſtate; this, with the manifeſt neglect to fill up

your quota of troops in the Continental Army, and to protect the trade in Chesapeake-bay, was impolitic in itself, if not criminally injurious to the union. The late executive of Maryland fell into the latter error, and to our reciprocal shame, boats and barges have infested our bays and rivers, interrupted the trade and commerce of our ports, and destroyed the property and fortunes of many worthy inhabitants.

"The parsimonious wretch will tell you, this evil is forced on us for want of resources, when the real poverty exists only in his contracted soul! Our resources are less impared than those of any nation in the world, who have ever supported a war against as formidable an army as that in America, under half her disadvantages, and when they cease to flow, it will be because the springs of action are permitted to rust, for want of order and motion. Maryland deserves the highest credit for her efforts to keep her quota of troops in the field, but has been particularly unfortunate in the loss of them: What action, plain or field, that the blood of her sons has not been spilt in? Yet, under all her misfortunes, rising superior to her ancient stiffer! Pardon me, my dear sir, if my candour calls the blush to your cheek.—Your integrity is above the reach of censure, and I have that confidence in your abilities, which induces me to hope, when joined with the influence of other good members of your assembly, that this your present sessions will terminate to the honour of Virginia.

"Our assembly are now sitting, and most undoubtedly will adopt some plan to fill up their quota of troops once more. It is generally believed that classing the inhabitants will be the most eligible mode. For instance; should the state be called on for 3000 men, the inhabitants may be laid off in 3000 classes, of ten men each, who are to furnish one soldier for the army, and continue him, or his substiture, during the war, as their representative; otherwise the class to be subject to a draught. This will prevent the imposition of substituting bad men, and engage all to be interested, and to share the dangers of the field, either personally or by proxy. Some law to give stability to our new currency, will also be considered; and, without doubt, they will concur with the recommendation of Congress, in making good the depreciation to their officers and soldiers; who, having hazarded their lives, and exhausted their fortunes, in defence of their country, look up in confidence to the legislative power for an act of common justice."

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.

Extract of a letter from undoubted authority, dated Charlotte, December 7, 1780.

"On the morning of the 29th ult. I went to colonel Watson's, in South-Carolina, about 20 miles from hence—It was really melancholy to see the desolate condition of the country thereabouts, particularly Mr. Hill's plantation: all his fine iron-works, mills, dwelling-house and buildings of every kind, even his negro houses reduced to ashes, and his wife and children in a small log hut. This however is but a faint description of the sufferings of our unfortunate country, for, it is beyond a doubt, that the enemy have hanged many of our people, who for fear, and the impracticability of removing, had given paroles, and who, from attachment to our cause, afterwards joined it.—Nay, Tarleton has, since the action at Black Storks, hanged one captain Johnston, a magistrate, of respectable character: they have also burned a prodigious number of houses, and turned a vast many women, formerly of affluent or easy fortunes, with their children, almost naked, into the woods. Tarleton, at general Richardson's widow's, exceeded his usual barbarity; for, having dined at her house, he not only burnt it, after plundering every thing it contained, but having drove into the barn a number of cattle, hogs, and poultry, he consumed them, together with the barn and corn in it, in one general blaze, and this, because he pretended that the poor old general was with the rebel army, though, had he opened his grave before the door, he might have seen the contrary. Many more of the staunch inhabitants of Charlestown, it is said 90, have been sent, about a fortnight ago, to St. Augustine, and others are to follow. Mr. Arthur Middleton is of the number. General Gadsden is confined in the castle; the rest of the first suit are on parole in the town. Colonel Charles Cotesworth Pinckney's family are turned out of his house. In short, the enemy seem determined, if they can, to break every man's spirit, and, if they cannot, to ruin him. Engagements of capitulation and proclamations, are no securities against their oppressive cruelties."

A LIST of vessels entered at the Naval-office since the 28th of November to the 30th of December, 1780, with an account of their cargoes, from whence they arrived, and to whom consigned.

NOVEMBER 28, Brig Fame, John M'Clenachan, St. Eustatia, 10 hogsheads of rum, 500 bushels of salt. Blair M'Clenachan.

Brig Black Prince, John Robinson, Amsterdam, 14 bales oznabrig, duck and sheeting, 14 chests tea and glasses, 18 casks allum, copperas and brimstone, sheet tin 50 boxes, 494 bars of iron, 986 bars of steel, 3 casks copper kettles, 1 crate queen's ware, 50 cases Geneva, 24 bales, 27 chests, 22 boxes, 28 barrels, 35 cases, 20 kegs, 2 crates, 9 and a half casks, 5 packs and 1 parcel European dry goods; Robert Morris, Isaac Moses and Company, and others.

Brig Neptune, Joshua Allen, St. Croix, 57 hogsheads and 3 casks of rum, 4 boxes tea, 300 bushels salt, 10 cases gin; Andrew and Hugh Hodge, and others.

December 1. Schooner Hannah, Peter Young, Havannah, 216 chests sugar, 18 hogsheads ditto, 32 barrels molasses, 200 raw hides; Robert Morris and others.

Brig Duke of Leinster, John Sowder, L'Orient, 217 bales, 60 cases and 2 trunks of dry goods, 14 hogsheads and 2 pipes brandy, 4 hogsheads wine; Mease and Caldwell and Co. John Holker, Robert Morris, Samuel Inglis and others.

Sloop Hunter, Samuel Williams, Hispaniola, 12 hogsheads and 6 barrels sugar, 29 barrels and 23 bags coffee, 20 hogsheads molasses, 5 casks taffia; Richard Inkson and Company.

Sloop Roving John, Thomas Nelmes, Turk-Island, 1200 bushels salt, Turks Island.

Ship Independence, Thomas Truxtan, L'Orient, 102 bales, 14 boxes, 45 chests, 2 hogsheads, 3 trunks and 5 packages European merchandize, 20 pipes brandy, 10 chests tea, 9 bales linen, 9 bales sailcloth, 9 casks allum, 5 casks copperas, 16 baskets oil, 1 box olives, 39 boxes window glass, 8 bags shot, 3 kegs musket balls, 2 kegs and 24 sheets lead, 20 barrels gunpowder, 10 cases claret, 1 case spices, 2 trunks thread, 476 bags salt; Andrew and James Caldwell and others.

Lougre Elizabeth, J. F. Lambert, L'Orient, 1200 bushels salt, 4 hogsheads claret, 4 casks window glass, 28 bales woollens, plush and other stuffs, 12 bales dry goods, 3 bundles ditto, 25 barrels sheeting lead, 1 cask hats; John Roberts.

Brig American, William Keeler, St. Eustatia, 86 bales and cases dry goods, 3 chests tea, 5 hogsheads rum, 7 kegs powder, 29 bags cocoa, 52 casks pepper; John Donaldson and others.

Schooner Dolphin, A. T. Ogelvie, St. Eustatia, 600 bushels salt, 4 packages dry goods; John Flahavan and Company.

Brig Hope, James M'Cay, St. Eustatia, 10 coils cordage, 2 puncheons rum, 3 boxes tin, 1 anchor, 3 cables, 1 bundle, 1 trunk and 8 bales dry goods; Andrew and James Caldwell.

Schooner Amiable Agette, Davidson Durham, Hispaniola, 95 barrels and 5 tierces sugar, 65 barrels, 1 tierce and 18 bags coffee, 20 barrels cocoa; Paul Raquet.

Schooner Vengeance, William Allen, St. Eustatia, 12 boxes and 12 bales dry goods, 3 boxes tin, 850 bushels salt; John Pringle and Company.

Schooner Neptune, Gilbert Laroche, St. Eustatia, 850 bushels salt, 33 hogsheads rum, 1 cask wine, 28 cases gin; Mallet and La Caze.

Brig Trooper, Woolman Sutton, St. Eustatia, 20 bales, 6 chest, 1 crate, 4 hogsheads, 3 barrels, 25 boxes, 5 bundles, 2 kegs and 2 trunks dry goods, 4 chests tea, 1809 bushels salt, 10 bags Cocoa, 5 cases gin; Andrew Tybout and Company.

Brig Active, Co ban Barnes, Boston, 85 barrels oil, 18 barrels Mackrel, 30 quintals cod fish, 15 bags allspice; Andrew Bunner and Co. and others.

Schooner Centurion, William Woolsey, St. Eustatia, 1 case, 13 bales, 1 chest, 2 boxes and 6 bags dry goods, 1 bale oznabrigs, 1 hogshead tea, 53 coils rigging, 40 cases gin, 370 Bushels salt, 102 barrs steel; John Pringle and others.

Sloop Nansemond, Aron Stockholm, St. Eustatia, 36 hogsheads rum, 6 boxes and 8 bales dry goods, 600 bushels salt; Samuel and C. Morris, Robert Totten and Company.

Ship Minerva, John Earle, Havannah, 490 boxes; sugar, 976 hydes; Matthew and Thomas Irvin and Company.

FREDERICK PHILE, Naval Officer.

We have the following from a gentleman just arrived in town from the frontiers of this state.

IN Ligonier Valley, county of Westmoreland, has appeared a remarkable and uncommon wild beast, the like species never being discovered in that valley before, neither heard of in any part of this state. On its first approaches the inhabitants reported it to be a lion, from its stately make, fierceness, activity, and agility in running, and bushy tail; but its hue being very dark, and its actions in no wise like the lion, plainly shews it to be some other sort, as some time or other it would been heard roar had it been a lion. The Indians, on being informed of it, said it was a naked bear, they being a species of a larger size than the common, and having very little hair; that they are very fierce but seldom seen; that but a few years since several families of Indians were killed by them, who lived at a distance from one of their towns by themselves for the benefit of hunting. But this beast cannot be of this kind, as it is not naked and will shun the approach of man. Neither is it a panther or wolf or any other beast known to those who have seen it, notwithstanding they are well acquainted with all the wild beasts common to those parts. The best and most satisfactory intelligence I received with respect to it, was from Mr. Galbraith, at Fort Ligonier, with whom I lodged on the night of the 12th ult. on my way to this city: he said his near neighbour seen it one morning waching a mare; that he got within a few rods of it, but unfortunately had no gun with him, and that this was the only person who had obtained a distinct view of it, though at a distance it was seen by many; he said it was black, and about as tall as a sheep, with the shapes mentioned above; the same gentleman also added that in that valley, within these two or three months, it had killed 36 head of horned cattle and 2 mares, its method of destroying them is by flying on their hinder parts and tearing out their intestines, sometimes it seizes on the side and takes out the kidney, of which it satisfies its hunger and then departs: that some few had escaped from it with their lives, but were much torn: that it was supposed at first, from the many and frequent damages done, that there were several of them, but now thinks there is only one. These are the whole of the particulars as near as I can recollect, and which might not be improper to communicate to the publick, as by that means those who are more acquainted with the history of beasts may perhaps be able to give a better description, together with the name of this strange animal.

Philadelphia, January 6th, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy Negro Man,

That has been used to labouring work, taking care of horses, &c. Enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, January 3d, 1781.

Twelve Specie Dollars Reward.

RAN away last night, a Negro man, about thirty-five years of age, named SANDY; of small stature, knocked kneed, and small legs; his feet when he walks tread wide apart; his inner ankle of the right leg hangs over the quarter of his shoe; his thumbs bend remarkably inward, and he talks thick, as if his tongue was too big for his mouth: he had on when he went away, a cinnamon brown coat, waist coat and breeches, of homespun linsey, almost new; the breeches are fretted thro' between the knees. It is supposed he may attempt to go to New York. Whoever secures the said negro in any goal, that he may be recovered, or brings him to the subscriber in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN GIBSON.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-house, on Wednesday EVENING,

The Seventeenth Instant, at SIX o'Clock,

A certain Plantation,

Improvement or Tract of Land,

Situate and lying in Tyrone township, Cumberland county, containing, by estimation, 300 acres.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty office in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth streets, on Wednesday the 10th day of January, instant, for the Trial of the Brigantine or Vessel called the BETSEY, burthen about 150 tons, her tackle, appurtenances and cargo, and lately commanded by —— Trotter, taken at sea, on her intended voyage from New-York to Charlestown, sent into this Port and libelled against, as prize, by GEORGE ASHBY, (qui tam, &c.) To the intent, that the owners thereof, or any person concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned pursuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

Jan. 5, 1780. ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty office in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth streets, on Wednesday the 10th day of January, instant, for the Trial of the private armed Ship, called the RESOLUTION, burthen about 200 tons, mounted with 16 carriage guns, and lately commanded by John Laughton, taken at sea, on a cruize, sent into this Port and libelled against by JOHN YOUNG, (qui tam, &c.) To the intent, that the owners thereof, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned pursuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

Jan. 5, 1781. ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

Stopped, Supposed to be Stolen,

A light-horseman's SADDLE, with a leather girth and rings behind the seat, taken from a deserter.

A small black HORSE, about six or seven years old, taken from a deserter, says from the southward.

Two silver handled knives and forks, one knife marked with a crest like a dove.

Six silver tea spoons, marked L. K. H.

One silver table spoon, marked H A. found upon a British deserter from New-York. Enquire of Justice FLEESON, Philadelphia.

CAME to the subscriber's stable, in Strawberry alley, the 24th of December last, an iron gray MARE, thirteen hands high and about three years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, within three weeks, otherways she will be sold to pay charges.

ELIZABETH SUTTER.

Philadelphia, January 5th, 1781.

RUN away from the subscriber, in the morning of the 4th instant, a Negro man named SHARP, about nineteen years of age, five feet some inches high; had on when he went away, a red waistcoat, without a coat, a striped shirt with white patches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of half worn shoes, with a pair of plated buckles; he frequently beat the drum last summer for the militia. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and secures him so that his master may have him again shall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, if taken in the city; and if taken in any other part, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN M'CORMICK,

in Race street between Third and Fourth streets.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

Austin Florimont, Limner,

Lately arrived in this city; who is peculiarly happy in his LIKENESSES,

Paints Miniature and Creon Pictures

Of all sorts, at a very reasonable Price. Enquire at Mr. VOOGEL's, Taylor, in Arch-street, near the French Consul's.

United States Lottery-Office,

Philadelphia, November 29, 1780.

THE Managers hereby give Notice to all perſons, who have purchaſed Tickets in the third claſs, in this city, that they are now ready to renue the ſame in the fourth claſs. All tickets not renewed in ſix weeks from this date, will be the property of the United States.

N. B. Thoſe adventurers in the third claſs of the Lottery, who chooſe to renew their Tickets in the fourth claſs, are requeſted not to defer their application for the renueal, as the hurry of the buſineſs will be ſuch towards the cloſe of the time limited, (if the adventurers ſhould delay their application) that many perſons may be excluded.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from France, and to be ſold for good bills on Europe or caſh, by

JACOB MORRIS,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet a few doors below Walnut ſtreet,

A few trunks of Chintzes and Callicoes, ſuitable to the ſeaſon,

A few bales coarſe Linen of good quality,

Mens Silk and mens and womens Cotton Hoſe,

Excellent Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt Imported from Europe and the Weſt Indies, and

TO BE SOLD, BY

Mordecai Lewis,

In Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, a Variety of DRY GOODS: Amongſt which are,

BROADCLOTHS, Blankets, worſted Stockings, a large aſſortment of white Linens, German Oznabrigs, Raven's Duck, Checks, damaſk Tablecloths and Napkins, Cambricks, Calicoes, quarto Writing-paper, an elegant Tea Table Sett of China, &c.

He has, alſo, for Sale,

A few cheſts of Bohea Tea, Madeira Wine, by the pipe or quarter-caſk, Claret, Port, Liſbon and Sherry, in bottles.

FOR SALE,

A number of Books, elegantly Bound;

Conſiſting of

SWIFT's Works, 24 vols.	Engliſh, French, and Italian Dictionaries, 3 vols.
Voltaire, in Eng. 39 vs.	Johnſon's ditto, 2 vols.
Bell's Poets, 16 vols.	Pliny's Letters, 2 vols.
Montaigne Eſſays, 3 vols.	Robertſon's Hiſt. of Scot. 2 vs
Roſſeau's Works, 10 vols.	Bacon's Works, 3 vols. fo.
Engliſh Theatre, 12 vols.	A large General Atlas.
Cook's 2d Voyage, 2 vs. 4to	

Enquire of the Printers.

Juſt Imported and to be Sold, on the loweſt Terms, By

By Wooddrop and Joſeph Sims,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, midway between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets,

Scarlet Broadcloths, green, buff and white Caſſimers, Wiltons, ſilk and mohair Buttons and Twiſt, a quantity of French ſewing Threads, Callicoes, Brittannias, Gauzes, a box of aſſorted Cutlery, excellent Bohea Tea in cheſts and half cheſts, &c. &c.

A few dozen of elegant CHINA BOWLS, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Andrew and James Caldwell,

WEST INDIA Rum, genuine French Brandy, Gin in caſes, Bohea Tea, Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, White Lead in kegs, ſheet and bar Lead, Shot, Gunpowder, Tin in boxes, Window Glaſs, 10 by 8, Cinnamon, Jeſuit's Bark, Engliſh Cheeſe, Mens Shoes, Needles, a few crates Earthern Ware, a neat aſſortment of Silks, a few pieces of Calimancoes and Durants, Sail Canvas.

GOLD-LEAF:

A few books of the very beſt quality, juſt imported from Paris.

Alſo, Fine and coarſe Linens, Brittannias, Ribbands, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Duffield,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSES, WHARFF and STORES, now in the tenure of Mr. John Meaſe; alſo the HOUSE and STORES, at preſent occupied by meſſieurs Bunner, Murray and Co. for terms apply to the Subſcriber, who has ſundry LOTTS of PASTURE GROUND, in excellent fence, adjoining the South-ſtreet of this city, and a FARM in Roxborough townſhip, to lett; likewiſe a quantity of WOOD to diſpoſe of, ſtanding, at nine miles and an half diſtant from the city.

SAMUEL POWEL.

WAS taken up the 23d of November laſt, a dark Brown COW, about 11 or 12 years old, both the ends of her horns ſawed off, and calved at the ſubſcriber's houſe the ſame day ſhe came. Whoever claims the ſaid Cow, and proves his property, and paying charges, ſhall have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Paſſyunk townſhip.

Dec. 19, 1780. JOHN SIMON.

Juſt Imported, and To be Sold, by

Bunner, Murray and Company,

On Meaſe's wharff, below the Bridge,

RUSSIA Sheetings, Ravens Duck, Dutch Dowlaſs, Loaf Sugar, Rum, Table Knives and Forks, Barlow Penknives, Piſtol-capt dit. Buck-capt dit. Sciſſars, Awl-blades, Common and White-chapple Needles, &c.

ALSO, To be Sold, A Quantity of Red Oak Staves and Knockdowns, Cedar and pine Boards, Plank and Scantling, Tanner's Oil.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold,

By William Mentz,

In Race-ſtreet, at Mr. Thomas Bradford's Book ſtore in Market ſtreet, and Mr. William Woodhouſe's in Front-ſtreet,

The Gentleman and Lady's

Pocket Memorandum-Book

And ALMANACK, with the addition of a Letter-caſe: the whole comprehended in a neat pocket volume, bound in red leather; containing, beſides a number of uſeful Tables, two pages of ruled paper for every week, divided into proper columns for every day in the year, for keeping accounts, memorandums, &c. &c.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD,

In large or ſmall Quantities, By

Benjamin January, Bookbinder,

In Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Coffee-houſe,

The Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and North-Carolina

ALMANACK,

AND EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of Our LORD, 1781.

Philadelphia, December 25th, 1780.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN away this evening from the ſubſcriber, a negro wench named MARIA, alias AMORITTA; ſhe is about thirty-four years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour: ſhe had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine ſhort lincey gown and petticoat almoſt new, a petticoat of green baize and one of tow linnen, a pair of men's leather ſhoes, good ſhifts of brown homeſpun linen, and aprons of the ſame. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to get into the Jerſeys, as ſhe came from thence, and once lived with Mr. Thomas Lowrey, of Flemington; but it is ſuſpected ſhe is now lurking in this city, or concealed by ſome free negroes.

She alſo took with her—her female child named JANE, about four years old, well made, fat, round faced and lively: had on, or took with her, a blue and white linſey frock.

Whoever will deliver the ſaid wench and child to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN DUFFIELD.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

Philadelphia, December 23, 1780.

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen laſt night out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Black HORSE, four years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, ſlim made, good courage, has a blaze in his forehead, a ſpot on the right ſide with a few grey hairs come by the ſaddle, one white hind foot, he has not been docked, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them ſo that the owner may have the horſe again ſhall have the above reward, or four hundred dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges paid, by

PETER TYSON.

To be ſold or let,

For a year or term of years,

A LOT of about ſix acres of LAND, with the ruins of a large brick houſe thereon, ſituated on Poplar lane in the Northern Liberties.

A two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot of GROUND, and FERRY-WHARFF, on the north ſide of Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet wharff, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet.

A Plantation in Abington townſhip, containing 107 acres of LAND, with a good dwelling-houſe thereon, late the eſtate of John Knight

A moiety of 43 acres of LAND, in Germantown, on the main ſtreet, adjoining lands of John Bringhurſt and doctor Warner's, late the eſtate of Abraham Piſtorius.

A moiety of a 100 acres of LAND, in Whitpaine townſhip, adjoining lands of James Morris, and John Robert's, late the eſtate of Iſaac Taylor. Enquire at the Univerſity, of JAMES CANNON.

WANTED,

LODGING and BOARD for a Gentleman in a private family, where there are no Lodgers. Enquire of the printers.

To be Sold,

A compleat Billiard Table. Enquire of the printers.

A Quantity of BRANDY,

Dry HIDES,

White and brown Spaniſh SUGARS in Cheſts,

MOLASSES in Kegs,

RUM,

A few Pipes, Half-pipes and Quarter-caſks of MADEIRA WINE,

TO BE SOLD, By

ROBERT MORRIS.

THE Auditors of Public Accounts for this ſtate have removed their office to the ſouth-weſt corner of Front and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of WOOD,

ſtanding, three miles from the city, on this ſide of Schuylkill. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION or tract of land, lying in Anundle county, Maryland, on the great Falls of Patapſco, eleven miles from Baltimore town, and within three miles of Elk-Ridge Landing; containing ſix hundred and twenty-two acres, whereon is erected a merchant mill, with two water wheels and two pair of mill-ſtones, one burr the other pair Cologne, with bolting reels and hoiſting geers, all go by water; a framed mill-houſe, two ſtories high, 37 feet by 27 feet, a new framed dwelling houſe adjoining the ſame, with two rooms on a floor; a new ſaw mill adjoining the merchant-mill; all in good order: There is water ſufficient for three water wheels more; likewiſe fall enough on this tract for two ſets of mills more; likewiſe, a good framed farm houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a large framed barn, ſtabling and other out-buildings; there is about 150 acres clear'd land, with 200 bearing apple trees, and four hundreds young trees, lately ſet out, of the beſt grafted fruit, a large number of other kinds of fruit trees, ſuch as cherries of various ſorts, peaches and plumbs; the remaining part of the land well timbered and watered, and very good ſoil for wheat or other grain; all in good tenantable repair. For terms apply to ROBERT CORNTHWAIT, on the premiſes, JOHN CORNTHWAIT, Baltimore Town, or JOHN BROWN, Philadelphia.

TO BE LETT,

Speedwell Saw-Mill and Lands,

On Waiding River, in Weſt New-Jerſey, Burlington County, &c.

The above Mill and Lands were advertiſed and ſold the 24th day of April laſt, at vendue; the conditions of ſale not being complied with, ſaid Mill and Lands revolved back to the former owner, &c.

THEY will now be Lett, either to the Shares or for Caſh, as beſt ſuits the Renter, and may be entered on immediately: The Mill is in good repair and now ſawing; ſhe has plenty of timber, pine and cedar, belonging to her; the boards may be rafted from the Mill-tail to where the ſloops take in to go to ſea, or by carting about 8 miles, to a branch of Anchocus, they may be brought directly to Philadelphia.

There is on the Premiſes, one new two ſtory Frame Houſe and Kitchen, with good ſtone Cellars, a brick Oven, two Log Houſes for tenants, &c. a large Frame Barn, 60 by 40 feet, and Stabling plenty for horſes, a good bearing Peach Orchard, young Apple ditto, a great plenty of ſummer and fall Feeds for oxen or all kinds of cattle; the Land brings good Rye and Corn, and Garden Truck in abundance. Should the Perſon applying, incline to ſettle there, and chooſe to buy the Place, terms may be made eaſy, &c. It is a good ſeat for a Furnace, with a great Quantity of Coal-wood and Ore belonging thereto. For particulars, apply to

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

N. B. A young, handy NEGROE WENCH, her child, a BOY, To be ſold, fit for country work. Enquire as above. Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1780.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 6th of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall Red BULL. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, JACOB SERRILL.

Darby, December 20, 1780.

A ROBBERY.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

ON Friday night, the 15th inſtant, the houſe of the ſubſcriber was broke open, and the following articles ſtolen, viz. One long Broadcloth Cloak of a light colour, one ſhort Coating ditto of a light colour, bound with tape, a black Sattin Bonnet lined with white, a black Fur Tipper, a Boy's Hat, and one white Linen Apron. Whoever diſcovers the perpetrators of the above Robbery, ſo that the Goods may be had again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof, paid by

Dec. 22, 1780. ALEXANDER DYER.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 697.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the first day of April next,

THAT noted and well acostomed TAVERN and PLANTATION known by the name of the SORREL HORSE, in Chester county, upon the Landcaster road, about fourteen miles from Philadelphia, lately kept by Michael Stadleman, deceased, but now in the tenure of Jacob Wagoner. The terms to be made known the first day of February next upon the premises, by the guardians.

N. B. The excellency of the stand makes it necessary to be known, that none need apply but such as come well recommended.

To-morrow Morning,

At TEN o'Clock,

At the Marshal's Office, in Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

Twelve dozen and six pair Mens Leather Shoes,
Three dozen pair Womens ditto,
Thirteen dozen Stockings,
One dozen Stays,
Fourteen dozen striped Cotton Shirts,
Six pair of Trowsers, six Frocks, six pair Boots,
Eleven pieces printed Cottons,
Eleven dozen and ten Silk Handkerchiefs,
Twelve Womens Petticoats,
Nine Blankets, six Rugs, fifty three yards Flannel,
Five dozen Woollen Gloves and Mitts, one groce Laces,
One whole chest and two half chest Bohea Tea,
Twenty-four dozen Fishing Lines, 12 pounds Twine,
Twelve Loaves Sugar, nine bags Shott,
Three barrels Flour, nine barrels Beef and Pork,
Seventeen bags Bread, nine casks Butter,
Three coils Rope, one Foresail, one Mainsail,
Two Topsails, one Fore stay Sail,
One Main topmast Stay sail, two Top-gallant Sails,
One Hawser, two coils Ratling, one coil Lanyard Stuff,
Twelve Gun Tackles, two Crow-bars, twelve Blocks,
Three old small Sails, twenty-two Broad Axes,
One piece Linsey-woolsey, seven Gunlocks,
Two Swivels, five Muskets, five kegs Powder and two pounds Thread.

Being Prize Goods, taken at sea by the Letter of Marque Brigantine Duke of Leinster, Capt. Sowder.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1781.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty-office in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth streets, on Wednesday the 10th day of January, instant, for the Trial of the Brigantine or Vessel called the BETSEY, burthen about 150 tons, her tackle, appurtenances and cargo, and lately commanded by —— Trotter, taken at sea, on her intended voyage from New-York to Charlestown, sent into this Port and libelled against, as prize, by GEORGE ASHBY, (qui tam, &c.) To the intent, that the owners thereof, or any person concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned pursuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
Jan. 5, 1780. ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty-office in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, on Wednesday the 10th day of January, instant, for the Trial of the private armed Ship, called the RESOLUTION, burthen about 100 tons, mounted with 16 carriage guns, and lately commanded by John Laughton, taken at sea, on a cruize, sent into this Port and libelled against by JOHN YOUNG, (qui tam, &c.) To the intent, that the owners thereof, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned pursuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
Jan. 5. 1781. ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

A Person who understands

The Printing Business,

May meet with Employment by applying to the Printer of this Paper.

Philadelphia, January 3d, 1781.

Twelve Specie Dollars Reward.

RAN away last night, a Negro man, about thirty-five years of age, named SANDY; of small stature, knocked kneed, and small legs; his feet when he walks tread wide apart; his inner ancle of the right leg hangs over the quarter of his shoe; his thumbs bend remarkably inward, and he talks thick, as if his tongue was too big for his mouth: he had on when he went away, a cinnamon brown coat, waistcoat and breeches, of homespun linsey, almost new; the breeches are fretted thro' between the knees. It is supposed he may attempt to go to New-York. Whoever secures the said negro in any goal, that he may be recovered, or brings him to the subscriber in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN GIBSON.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Forbes,

ALLUM Salt by the bushel or quantity,
Choice old Lisbon Wine in hogsheads and quarter Casks, best French Brandy in pipes and hogsheads,
Bohea Tea by the chest or dozen,
Double and single refined Loaf Sugar,
Best German Steel,
And an elegant Assortment of the best English Flint Glass.

DROPT, last Thursday morning, between Mr. J. Donaldson's and W. Forbes's, a bundle of Continental MONEY, (chiefly small bills) containing 1200 dollars, with small bits of paper between every hundred. Any person finding the same, and delivering it to W. Forbes, shall be handsomely rewarded. Philad. Jan. 1, 1781.

Smith and Tilton,

At their Store in Second street, next door to the Friend's Meeting,

Have just Imported, in the last Vessels from Europe and the West Indies, the following Articles, which they will sell cheap for Cash,

A LARGE and general assortment of superfine and second Cloths of all colours, with suitable Trimmings, Coatings, Forrest Cloths and Naps, superfine twilled white Swanskins, Velvets, Velverets and Corduroys, Serge Denims, Sattinetts, Prunella, Callimancoes, Durants, cotton Checks, Irish, Lavill and Britagne Linens, Irish and Russia Sheetings, 3 4 Dowlas and Harlem Stripes, 6-4 and 7-4 best Flanders Bed-ticks, Aberdeen knit and plain worsted Hose, India Persians, Sattins, Peelongs and Modes, a neat assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, silk, romall, Bondano and printed linen Handkerchiefs, striped and flowered bordered lawn ditto, Book Muslin ditto, plain figured and striped Gauzes, Cambricks and Lawns, mens and womens Gloves and Mitts, white and coloured Threads, buck and bone table Knives and Forks, Barlow and other Pennknives, brass, white-metal and steel Thimbles, Pocket-books, Dutch Quills, ivory and horn Combs, 4 and 4 and a half pound Pins, Needles, &c. 7-4 8-4 and 10-4 ROSE BLANKETS.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

George Washington, Esq;

A New Impression in Metzotinto;

From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennsylvania;

Poster size, i. e. 14 inches by 10 inches, exclusive of the margin;

Price Two Dollars, or the Value thereof in current Money, or Six Pound per Dozen to Shop-keepers, or Persons going abroad.

Any Persons wanting the said Prints,

Will apply to CHARLES W. PEALE, at the corner of Third and Lombard-streets.

Two Writing Masters wanted AT THE UNIVERSITY:

Persons well qualified, and who can bring with them good Recommendations, will please to apply to Mr. James Davidson, Rector of the Academy.

TO BE SOLD,

By James Davidson, No. 1,

The north-east corner of Market and Second-streets,

The following genuine Patent Medicines, viz.

HARLEM Oil, Keyser's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Daffy's Elixir and Turlington's Balsam of Life:

Dr. Ryan's incomparable, Worm destroying

SUGAR PLUMBS,

Necessary to be kept in all Families.

SO exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their transcendant excellency in the destroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots of the Duodenum, or guts next the stomach, but they pass through the smallest passages of the body, and purge away those ropy and slimy humours which are the cause of those pernicious vermin, and the source of many other disorders: They are one of the best purges in the world for gross bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, safe and pleasant, they wonderfully cleanse the bowels of all stiff and clammy humours, which stop up the parts and prevent the juice of food being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the case with children, and is attended with a hard belly, stinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of strength in the lower parts: Likewise settled head-achs and pains in the head, swellings, old sores, scabs, tetters or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and skin restored to its original purity and smoothness; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obstructions of the urine or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once strike at the true cause of the scurvy and entirely destroy it, and all scorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taste and sight as loaf sugar.

I have by these plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs and agues, which distempers are very common and troublesome to families, and the want of these plumbs are the ruin of many childrens constitutions.

These plumbs enrich and sweeten the whole mass of blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a fresh and healthy complexion in such as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretick, cleansing the reins of slime; it expels wind, and is a sovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off sour vapours which occasion many disorders in the head. It opens all obstructions in the stomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; causes a good appetite and helps digestion. It hath been found wonderfully successful to such persons as are going into chronic distempers, as asthmas, phthisics, or shortness of breath, dropsies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial persons are satisfied, that the medicine which works upon such humours, will almost reach any distemper, if not too far gone, since corruption and putrefaction are the forerunners of all diseases; therefore no better physic can be taken for all ages, sexes and constitutions, from infancy to old age. These plumbs are highly serviceable to the female sex, from the age of fourteen to twenty years, and from forty to fifty. Each box contains one dozen of these plumbs, price Ten shillings, with printed directions.

Diognostic Signs of Worms.

Paleness in the face, itching of the nose, hollowness of the eyes, grating of the teeth when asleep, dullness, pains and heaviness in the head, a dry cough and itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet sleep, often starting, lost appetite, swelled belly, knawing and biting about the stomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirsts, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, stinking breath, &c.

Directions for taking them.

A child from 1 to 2 years may eat one plumb, from 2 to 4 one and a half, from 4 to 6 two, from 6 to 8 two and a half, from 8 to 12 three, from 12 to 15, and all above the age, may eat 4 plumbs, one hour or two before up-rising, not to drink during that time, but afterwards drink warm tea, whey or water gruel; in taking them, the patient must stay two or three days betwixt each dose.

In agues the same quantity must be taken, two, three or four hours before the fit comes on, and be repeated three times. In whooping or chin coughs give the quantity abovementioned.

An ACT for an Impoſt on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this State

Section 1. WHEREAS in and by an act of aſſembly of this commonwealth intitled, "an act for the regulation of navigation and trade in this ſtate," paſſed on the tenth day of September, which was in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, among other things it was enacted and directed, "that the maſter of any ſhip or other veſſel, except ſhips or veſſels of war, privateers and their prizes, arriving at any port of this ſtate, ſhall, within forty-eight hours after ſuch arrival, repair to the naval office in the city of Philadelphia, and there exhibit and deliver to the naval officer of this ſtate, a true manifeſt, ſigned by the ſaid maſter, of all the goods, wares and merchandize, laden and imported in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſetting forth the packages, marks and number thereof, and the nature and quantity of their contents, in number, weight and meaſure, as they are commonly counted, eſtimated and ſold; and alſo his own name and firname, the name and burthen of his ſhip or veſſel, the names and abode of the owner or owners thereof, the country, port or place where the ſaid cargo was ſhipped, together with ſuch documents as are uſually furniſhed in ſuch place of lading, to maſters of veſſels ſailing from thence with goods, wares and merchandize."

Sect. 2. AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary at this time for the public ſervice, that further and other funds beſides the taxes on eſtates real and perſonal ſhould be eſtabliſhed:

Sect. 3. AND WHEREAS conſiderable ſums may be levied by a ſmall impoſt on goods and merchandize imported into this ſtate, without burthening commerce:

Sect. 4. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that from and after the firſt day of February next, there ſhall be raiſed, collected and paid, the duties herein after ſet forth and particulariſed, upon all goods, wares and merchandize, except as herein after excepted, that is to ſay; upon every gallon of rum, brandy, and other ſpirituous liquors, two pence. Upon every gallon of Madeira wine, four pence. Upon all other wines, two pence. Upon all wines in bottles, ſix pence per dozen. Upon every hundred weight of unrefined ſugar, one ſhilling. Upon every hundred weight of loaf ſugar, one ſhilling and ſix pence. Upon every gallon of molaſſes one penny. Upon every hundred weight of coffee, one ſhilling. Upon every hundred weight of cocoa, one ſhilling. Upon every pound of green tea, ſix pence. Upon every pound of bohea and other tea, one penny. Upon all other goods and merchandize, one per centum upon the value thereof, to be eſtimated and fixed by the importer or his agent.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if the naval officer, in behalf of the commonwealth, ſhall tender to the importer the ſum of money at which any ſpecific quantity of goods imported into this ſtate ſhall be valued as aforeſaid, together with ten per centum over and above ſuch ſum, the property of the ſaid goods, together with the caſks and other packages wherein they ſhall be contained, ſhall thereupon veſt in the commonwealth, and the importer ſhall be liable for all freight and other charges which ſhall have accrued upon the ſame, previous to the landing, and a permit ſhall be granted for the landing of ſuch goods for the uſe of the ſtate; and the commonwealth, if neceſſary, may ſue for and recover the poſſeſſion of ſuch goods, for which tender ſhall be made as aforeſaid, by action of detinue, trover and converſion, or replevin, as may be thought beſt.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid naval officer ſhall upon due entry of any goods, wares and merchandize imported as aforeſaid, and upon payment of, or ſecuring the duties impoſed by this act, by a ſufficient bond, payable within one month after the date of ſuch bond, to the commonwealth, and not otherwiſe, grant a permit for the landing thereof.

Sect. 7. Provided always, that if the maſter of any ſhip or other veſſel ſhall not, upon delivering his manifeſt to the ſaid naval officer as aforeſaid, pay or ſecure, as is herein before directed, the duties by this act impoſed upon the goods, wares and merchandize of which he ſhall make report, that each particular importer may pay or ſecure in manner aforeſaid, the duties impoſed and payable on his own property, and ſuch importer ſhall thereupon be intitled to a permit for the landing of the ſame.

Sect. 8. Provided alſo, that if any goods, wares and merchandize, imported into this ſtate, and which ſhall be liable to any duty by virtue of this act, ſhall remain in any ſhip or other veſſel after ten days, to be reckoned from the arrival of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, without the ſaid duty being paid or ſecured as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the maſter of the ſhip or veſſel in which ſuch goods remain, and who ſhall not be willing to pay or ſecure the duties thereon, to deliver the ſame to the ſaid naval-officer, to be warehouſed or otherwiſe ſecured and kept at the charge and riſque of the owner thereof; and ſuch delivery ſhall exonerate the ſaid maſter. And the ſaid naval-officer ſhall keep all goods, wares and merchandize ſo delivered to him, other than periſhable goods, for and during the term of three months, after which, being firſt appraiſed, they may be ſold at auction by the naval officer upon the order of the preſident and council, and the money thence ariſing, after the ſaid duty and all charges ſhall be deducted, ſhall be lodged with the ſtate treaſurer, for the uſe of the owner.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the maſter of any ſhip or veſſel, or other perſon, ſhall unload or diſcharge out of any ſhip or veſſel, being in the river Delaware, or any branch thereof, any goods, wares or merchandize, with intent to land the ſame within this ſtate, before entry, and without having obtained a permit for ſo doing; or if any perſon ſhall be aiding and aſſiſting in landing or in conveying or houſing the ſame, every ſuch perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay any ſum not exceeding five hundred pounds; and all goods, wares and merchandize ſo landed, or the value thereof, ſhall be forfeited, and the goods ſhall be ſeized by the ſaid naval officer or his deputy.

Sect. 10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid naval officer or his deputy and aſſiſtants, ſhall have full power and authority by virtue of this Act, to enter any ſhip or veſſel, and into any houſe or other place where he ſhall have reaſon to ſuſpect that any goods, wares or merchandize, liable to the ſaid duty, ſhall be concealed, and therein to ſearch for the ſame, and to do all other things which ſhall be neceſſary to ſecure the ſaid duties, or to ſeize and ſecure any goods, wares or merchandize which he ſhall ſuppoſe to be forfeited. And in caſe of refuſal or oppoſition having firſt obtained from the juſtices of the ſupreme court or any two of them, or in their abſence from any two juſtices of the peace of the proper city or county, a writ of aſſiſtance, ſhall break open doors, and remove obſtacles, and do and perform every and all other things, which by this Act he is authorized to do.

Sect. 11. Provided always, That no ſearch of any dwelling ſhall be made in manner aforeſaid, until due cauſe of ſuſpicion hath been ſhewn to the ſatisfaction of a juſtice of the ſupreme court, or of a juſtice of the peace, as in the caſe of ſtolen goods, nor before ſun-riſe, nor after ſun ſetting.

Sect. 12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all maſters of veſſels, and other perſons trading and plying in the Delaware, and coming into any port or place within this ſtate, having on board any ſhip, ſloop, ſhallop or other veſſel, any of the goods liable to pay the duties impoſed by this act, ſhall, and they are hereby required and enjoined to obſerve and comply with the directions of this act, under like pains, penalties and forfeitures as in the caſe of ſhips and other veſſels arriving from beyond ſea. Provided That no river veſſel ſhall be hereby obliged to pay any greater fee than two ſhilling for exhibiting a manifeſt of any goods liable to ſaid duty.

Sect. 13. AND WHEREAS the penalties impoſed by the act herein before recited, will be hereafter inſufficient to enforce the exhibiting of manifeſts, by maſters of ſhips arriving in the ports of this ſtate:

Sect. 14. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any maſter of any ſhip or veſſel, arriving in any port of this ſtate, ſhall neglect or refuſe to exhibit the manifeſt of his cargo, by the ſaid recited act enjoined, in the manner and within the time therein preſcribed, every ſuch maſter ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of one thouſand pounds.

Sect. 15. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral fines, penalties and forfeitures which ſhall be incurred by any offence againſt this act, or againſt the act aforeſaid, may be proſecuted and recovered, if the ſame ſhall be under the value or ſum of fifty pounds, before any two juſtices of the proper county, with appeal to the Quarter-ſeſſions, where ths ſame ſhall be finally determined, as in the caſe of fines, penalties and forfeitures inflicted by the exciſe laws of this ſtate, and no certiorari ſhall lie in ſuch caſe; but if the ſame ſhall exceed the value or ſum of fifty pounds, then in the proper county court of common pleas, or in the ſupreme court, at the election of the proſecutor, and ſhall be diſtributed, one moiety thereof to the proſecutor, and the other moiety to the commonwealth; and in every proſecution againſt goods ſeized, as forfeited by virtue of this act, the onus probandi ſhall lie upon the claimant and not upon the proſecutor, and no claim for the ſame ſhall be admitted before ſecurity be entered for the coſts of ſuit.

Sect. 16. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the ſaid naval officer or any other perſon ſhall be ſued or proſecuted for any thing done in purſuance of this act, he may plead the general iſſue, and give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence for his juſtification; and if upon trial thereof a verdict ſhall be given, or upon demurrer judgment ſhall go for the defendant, or if the plaintiff or proſecutor ſhall become non ſuit, or diſcontinue, or fail of proſecution, the defendant ſhall recover treble coſts of ſuit.

Sect. 17. Provided alſo, That no ſuit for any thing done in purſuance of this act, ſhall be brought, unleſs ſuch ſuit be commenced within one year next after the injury or pretended injury ſhall be done or committed.

Sect. 18. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid naval officer ſhall keep fair, diſtinct and true accounts of all his doings, relative to the premiſes; and ſhall once in every month pay over to the treaſurer of the ſtate all monies belonging to the commonwealth, which ſhall come to his hands, and ſhall ſubmit all his books and papers at all times to the inſpection of the preſident and council, or of ſuch perſon as they ſhall authorize for that purpoſe; and ſhall once in every year, or oftner, if required, ſettle his accounts with the auditors of the public accounts, or otherwiſe, as the general aſſembly for the time being ſhall direct. And the ſaid naval officer for his reward in executing this act, ſhall be intitled to an half per cent. on the whole of the monies by him received and paid, and two ſhillings from the party executing any bond, for each bond he ſhall take as aforeſaid, and to no other ſatisfaction.

Sect. 19. And be it further enacted, That the ſaid duties ſhall be payable in gold or ſilver, as the ſame was taken in payments and paſſed current in the late province of Pennſylvania, on the firſt day of January which was in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, or other current money equivalent; and all fines and penalties and other monies in this act mentioned ſhall be deemed, accounted, levied, ſatisfied and paid accordingly.

Sect. 20. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid naval officer ſhall give bond to the commonwealth, with two ſufficient ſureties, in the ſum of ten thouſand pounds, of gold and ſilver money aforeſaid, or other money equivalent, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of, as well as the duties required of him by this act, as of thoſe enjoined upon him by the act of aſſembly herein before recited. And the ſureties offered by the ſaid naval officer, ſhall be ſubject to the approbation of the preſident and council, and the bond given by him ſhall be recorded and filed in the office of the ſecretary of the ſupreme executive council. And the naval officer may appoint a deputy or deputies, for whom he ſhall be anſwerable.

Sect. 21. Provided always, That nothing in this act ſhall give any authority to demand or collect any impoſt or duty on common ſalt, ſalt-petre, gun powder, lead or ſhot, or on prize goods, or on goods, wares and merchandize of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States of America, or any of them.

Sect. 22. AND WHEREAS it is juſt and neceſſary, that the re-payment of any loan or loans which have been or may be negociated in conſequence of certain reſolutions of the late aſſembly, paſſed the twenty-ninth day of May laſt, ſhould be provided for and ſecured:

Sect. 23. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the ſaid duties as may amount to the loan or loans negociated as aforeſaid, ſhall be reſerved and ſet apart in the hands of the ſtate treaſurer, ſubject to the orders of the ſupreme executive council, for the expreſs purpoſe of diſcharging the full amount of the ſaid loan or loans, together with the intereſt which may accrue thereon, according to the terms upon which the ſaid loan or loans have been or ſhall be procured.

Signed by order of the houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

SAMUEL STERETT,
Clerk of the general aſſembly.

Imported Saltpetre,

By the Hundred Weight or leſſer Quantity,
To be Sold by the Subſcriber,
At the Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets: Alſo,
Drugs and Medicines, as uſual,
Freſh and of the beſt Quality.
SHARP DELANY.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
And TO BE SOLD, By
Samuel Inglis and Company,
BOHEA TEA of a very fine quality, an aſſortment of fine and coarſe Linens, heavy and light Sail-cloth, Oznabrigs, Super-fine Cloths, Chintzes and Calicoes, Ruſſia white Sheeting, Madeira Wine of the vintage 1776, and a few Caſes of Geneva, Bordeaux Claret. Jan. 8, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,
For Caſh or Bills of Exchange upon France,
By C. P. & N. Raguet,
in Front-ſtreet, five doors below Walnut-ſtreet,
Beſt Port au-Prince SUGARS in hogſheads and barrels,
COFFEE and COCOA in bags and barrels,
GRENADA RUM in hogſheads,
TAFFIA in tierces,
MOLASSES in hogſheads.

A neat aſſortment of Calicoes,
and a parcel of Coarſe Linens,
Juſt Imported, for Sale, per the Brig Patty, Captain Read, from L'Orient, By
John Woodward,
In Front-ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty office in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, on Saturday the Thirteenth day of January, inſtant, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the Schooner or veſſel called the SUCCESS, burthen about 80 tons, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargo, lately commanded by William Ward, taken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt, as prize, by THOMAS READ, (qui tam, &c.) To the end and intent, that the owner thereof, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned purſuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
Jan. 8. ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

Philadelphia, January 8, 1781.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of Captain HENRY DOUGHERTY, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers for ſettlement; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accounts properly atteſted.

JOHN HAZELWOOD,
JOSEPH SNOWDEN,
ANN DOUGHERTY,
} Adminiſtrators.

TO BE SOLD,
A Plantation, ſituate in Robinſon townſhip, Berks county, 45 miles from this city, containing 173 and two thirds acres, 36 acres are clear arrable Land, 11 well watered Meadow, more may be made, and the reſt good Woodland: There is on it a Log-houſe, an excellent Spring, a ſpacious Stable, a good Garden and ſeveral Out-buildings unfiniſhed. Enquire of M. RYAN, in this city. Jan. 8, 1781.

BOSTON, December 28.

We learn from New-York, that about 60 American naval officers who were prisoners there, were lately sent to England in a British man of war; that the prisoners, both French and Americans, who are confined at that place, never experienced worse treatment since the war than they do at present; their provision being small in quantity, and very bad in quality.

The loss sustained on Montego Bay, Savannah la Mar, and St. Lucia, in Jamaica, is computed at one million sterling.

By a vessel lately arrived from Cadiz, in a passage of 60 days, we learn, that the count d'Estaing was at that place in character of commander in chief of the combined fleets in that port, which consisted of more than 40 ships of the line: that count Guichen had arrived there with an addition of 18 men of war from the West-Indies, and a rich convoy of merchantmen: that the blockade of Gibraltar was more close than ever, both by sea and land: that the garrison was in great straits for provisions and fuel: that the courts of France and Spain had lately concluded a treaty with the emperor of Morocco, by which the latter had engaged to furnish provisions for their ships and forces employed in the blockade, which used to be sent to the garrison of Gibraltar; and that there was the highest probability that the place would be obliged to surrender before the beginning of another year. It is added, that should there be a necessity of making any attempts on that fortress, the king of Spain had lately released the prisoners in his kingdom to the amount of several thousand, who were to be employed in that service, and have, besides a pardon, a generous reward: that the queen of Portugal in consequence of the remonstrance of the king of Spain, has passed an edict forbidding any prizes or ships of war belonging to Britain, to enter her ports, except in distress: that 10 sail of the line and 2 frigates belonging to Russia, were at anchor in the Tagus: that the emperor of Morocco had given strict orders, that none of their armed vessels should capture any American vessel, under penalty of the captain's losing his head: that there was 8 Spanish ships of the line cruising of Cape St. Vincent, and several Spanish and French frigates cruising in the streights of Gibraltar.

All our accounts from Europe agree, that Portugal and Holland have acceeded to the armed neutrality of the Northern Powers, but none mention any apparent disposition in the court of London towards a pacification.

It is reported, from the city of New York, that Lord North, after having secured a Parliament to the mind of his sovereign, and having made ample provision, in lucrative posts, for his family and particular connections, had resigned his place as prime minister, and gone up to the house of peers, and that he was succeeded by Lord Stormont, late ambassador in France, and nephew to Lord Mansfield.

A day or two ago arrived in this town from Newport, the count ——, only son of the marquis de Castries, and colonel in the French army at that post; as also the count Dillon: the latter, upon his arrival, receiving an intimation from a friend by letter, that an embarkation from New-York was taking place, and that perhaps a descent might be made by the enemy on some part of Connecticut where his regiment was quartered, immediately returned, and rode all night in order to join it.

It is observed of the army at Newport, that in proportion to its numbers, it has more principal officers of distinguished character and family, than any army that ever was sent to such a distance from France; a demonstration that the leading men in that nation are warmly engaged in the American cause.

NEWPORT, December 22.

Last Friday morning died here, his excellency CHARLES LOUIS DE TERNAY, knight of St. John of Jerusalem, late governor of the islands of France and Bourbon, and chief commander of the French squadron in the American seas.—His talents, zeal, and distinguished services, has merited him the confidence and favour of his government and country.—His remains were the next day interred in Trinity church yard in this town attended with military honours, &c.. The command of the fleet devolves on M. DESTOUCHES, captain and brigadier of the naval army, an officer in high esteem among all ranks in the French navy, and who particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Ouessant.

NEW-LONDON, December 12.

Last Thursday captain House, in a small schooner privateer fitted from Philadelphia, with nineteen men, arrived here and brought in a schooner, from Madeira to New-York, with 108 pipes of wine, which he took near Sandy-hook. Captain House also took a pilot boat which came out from New-York to pilot in the above schooner.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) December 30.

By an officer, immediately from the southern army, we have the agreeable and certain intelligence, that on the 10th instant colonel Tarleton's legion, commanded by himself in person, received a severe repulse in an attempt to surprze colonels Marian and Clarke, who, with a detachment of five or six hundred men were posted in the district of Ninety Six: upwards of one hundred of the enemy were left dead on the field, and a great number wounded; the principal part of the latter they found means to carry off: our loss does not exceed twenty killed and wounded. This is the third attempt in which that enterprizing partizan has been repulsed by the vigilance and good conduct of our troops.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburgh, dated January 2, 1781.

"About 48 sail of vessels arrived in our Bay, saturday evening last, supposed from New-York."

ARRIVALS in this port.

On Friday last, the privateer ship Resolution, from New-York on a cruize, taken by the Saratoga sloop of war.

The brig Betsey, from New York bound to Charlestown, taken and sent in by an eastern vessel.

On Sunday, the brigantines Patty, captain Read, and Polly, captain Frazer, from l'Orient in France.

Schooner Livingston, captain Kelly, from the Havanna.

Schooner ——, captain Clunn, from St. Eustatia.

A large schooner from Penobscot bound to New-York, laden with spars; prize to the Patty, captain Read. The famous major Rogers, of the British army, was a passenger in this prize, but is now safely lodged in the new jail.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, dated Camp, near 12 mile creek, October 24, 1780.

"A short narrative of our late and present situation will not, I hope, be disagreeable to you, altho' the most material facts may reach you before this.

"About the 8th of last month the enemy advanced in force to Waxaws, at which time Ferguson advanced on his left as far as Burke court-house. I was indefatigable in urging my neighbours and acquaintance to take the field immediately, in the defence of our country, which was beset on different quarters, and thought proper to set the example by my own conduct; and accordingly joined the troops under general Davidson on the 14th, at M'Galpin's creek, 8 miles below Charlotte. General Davidson's force at that time did not exceed 600, and sometimes not more than one third of that number. On the 22d we were joined by general Sumpter with about 800 militia; the same evening colonel Davie returned from Waxaws with 116 cavalry and infantry, having that morning defeated about an equal number of tories, two miles in the enemies rear, killed 12 on the spot, took 40 horses with their furniture, and 14 stand of arms: he had not a man killed and only one slightly wounded.

"On the evening of the 24th the enemy advanced in force toward Charlotte, and our main body retreated early on the 25th to the Cross-Roads, four miles above the town on the way to Salisbury, and sent off our baggage, determined to avoid a general action; but at the same time keep out light parties to skirmish with and retard the enemy's rapid progress, and if possible, to prevent their cavalry and light infantry from annoying our main body in farther retreating. Early on the 26th the enemy marched into the town. Colonel Davie skirmished with their advance from below the academy to the Cross-Roads, where the enemy halted. As they were much superior to us in force, it was judged proper to retreat and take post on the north bank of the Yadkin: on that occasion you cannot conceive the distress and consternation of the inhabitants, who almost universally appeared disposed to fly with the little property they could take with them, and look out for an asylum in some other part of the world, rather than be under the domination of Great-Britain.

"On the 29th major Dixon, with a party of horse, surprized a small party of the enemy at Mr. M'Cree's took 17 prisoners, together with the old man, his sons, and Peter Johnston, who had taken paroles, which conduct we were determined to bring into disgrace in the first instance.

"On the 30th general Davidson, with the Rowan and Mecklenburg militia, re-crossed the river, and supported colonel Davie, who had been left with the light troops to observe the enemy, and annoy them in their attempts to ravage the country. Parties of rifle men were then detached to take off the enemy's picquets and surprize their foraging parties, in which we were successful and terrified them much: take one instance for all. Captains Thompson and Knox, with fourteen men, attacked above 300 of a foraging party, who were entering Mr. Bradley's plantation (eight miles from Charlotte) with near 60 waggons, and drove them back with such precipitation that, as I am well informed, many of their horses fell dead in the streets on their return.

"I suppose you will have the particulars before this can reach you, of the compleat victory obtained over Ferguson on King's mountain on the 7th instant. The conduct of our militia friends on that occasion cannot be excelled, and deserves to be recorded, not only for the information, but also for the imitation of posterity. On the 11th colonel Davie was sent with 200 light horse and infantry, and patroled within three or four miles from Charlotte, with a view to fall upon any foraging parties which might be sent out: he was so unfortunate as not to hear that the enemy had retreated on the evening of the 12th, until next day. When the enemy retreated they took M'Cafferty (who had taken shelter under his lordship's wing) for their pilot, to Armor's ford on Catawba river; about Barnett's mill M'Cafferty left them, and under cover of the night, made his way to us against sun rise; on his desertion the enemy were extremely embarrassed; not a creature who could conduct them a step on the right way. One resource only remained; one of the militia, who was paroled in Charlestown and lived near the mill, was sent for immediately, and obliged to pilot them toward Nation ford. This hinderance and embarrassment obliged them to leave 20 waggons, two loaded with arms, one of which they burned, in the other was 70 stand of arms, the rest chiefly loaded with tents, camp furniture, and the greater part of the legion's cloathing, all fell into our hands: the legion at that time were in quest of our troops who had defeated Ferguson.

"You may easily conjecture with how many curses M'Cafferty must be loaded, having made himself as obnoxious to the enemy as he could be to us.

"In consequence of M'Cafferty's information general Davidson, with the light troops, marched immediately into the town, and ordered the main body to file off to the right by way of J. M'Alexander's, apprehending the enemy might manœuvre.

"Colonel Davie then pursued the enemy, and found them encamped on strong ground two miles on this side the ford, so that he could not give a blow to any of their out-posts, and narrowly escaped a considerable body who were endeavouring to fall in his rear at a defile. Before we could collect force enough to act offensively, they thought proper to cross the river at Land's ford, and have since taken post about 45 miles south west of Cambden. Whilst the enemy lay at Charlotte they were confined within their lines by our riflemen, who nabbed them if they set out their heads. In short, his lordship never found himself so far from home as at that place; and it may appear strange, that although we were more than two weeks within surprizing distance with our raw militia, yet the enemy never attempted it, owing, I suppose, to the great attention of our commander in preventing them from obtaining intelligence, and moving his troops every night.

"General Davidson and colonel Davie possess the entire confidence of their troops, and discipline is better received than formerly, when it was more lax. It would give you pleasure to see the order our camp is in at present, and are much pleased with general Smallwood's arrival yesterday to take the command.

"Our guard is burthened with deserters from Bryan's tory regiment. Many applications have been made to general Davidson by the tories to know on what terms they can be received; they seem very penitent at present, how long their conviction may last is not so certain; the leaden arguments lately used with them have been infinitely more efficacious than the more gentle persuasives."

Extract of another letter, dated Camp, New-Providence, October 25th, 1780.

"James Kerr, of Salisbury, fellow adventurer and apostate with the infernal Booth, is our prisoner; he says, the reasons of Cornwallis's retreat, were, the delay or disappointment of a detachment of the British army which was to land in Virginia, and co-operate with him; the defeat and capture of Ferguson's whole army; and the unparralelled obstinacy of the people in this part of the country, in not complying with the terms of his lordship's proclamations. Be the reasons what they may, his retreat was essential to the safety of his army.

"We gave the enemy an excellent back stroke at Augusta, the particulars of which I suppose you have heard. Thanks to general Sumpter, who matured the plan, though colonel Clarke and captain M'Caulle executed it.

"Just now Bazel Pretor and William Snow are committed to our guard: they deserted from the enemy at Land's ford, having in two weeks time been tired of his majesty's service, and his gracious and mild government, and have left Isaac Lovelace in their camp very sick, whose name ought to be entered on the black roll of American Apostates."

The following is taken from a New-York paper of December 29.

"Extract of a letter from Kingston, in Jamaica, dated "November 15.

"The greatest part of the western end of this island "has been destroyed by a hurricane. Admiral Row-"ley's squadron were totally dismasted in lat. 25, and "the Thunderer of 74 guns, commodore Walsing-"ham, and the Stirling Castle, captain Carkat, two "of that squadron are missing, and their fate un-"known."

From a late London Paper.

"A Correspondent just arrived from "Paris declares that a very considerable re-"volution in dress hath lately taken place a-"mong the French ladies of the ton, whose "heads have rapidly sunk full half a yard; "the cushion is returned to the dunghill "from whence it sprung. No caps nor a-"ny other ornament, except four flowing "curls, and a broad sash round the waist. "In short, they look very like our board-"ding school misses."

*** Doctor Morgan's concluding remarks on doctor Shippen's vindication, will be published in a separate half sheet on Saturday next.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Owners of WICACO MEADOWS, that the Managers have been under the necessity of laying a tax of ten shillings per acre, or the exchange in current money on said Meadows, for the repairs of the Banks, Sluices, &c. And they are desired to remember, that, according to law, the Treasurer is empowered to demand two-pence in each shilling, as as fine for non-payment, which may be added to their tax every three months, during such neglect, or their meadows may be seized, and in thirty days after seizure, unless the tax is paid, be let to the highest bidder; and the law will certainly be put in force, as the repairs of the Banks, Sluices, &c. will admit of no delay.

By Order of the Managers,

Jan. 8, 1781. PETER PARIS, Treasurer.

TAKEN UP,

the 15th of September last, on suspicion of being stolen, A NEGRO man named SAM, five foot four inches high; he says his master's name is Thomas M'Kenley, living between Black-ford Town and Stoney creek, Virginia, Shanodore county. The negro was taken in company with Daniel Brooks, from the above mentioned place, who he says stole him away from his master. His master is desired to apply to William Tuller, butcher at the Yellow spring hospital, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and he shall have him again.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1781.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid to trust my wife, HANNAH WOELTER, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

JOHN WOELTER, Baker.

Drugs, Medicines, and Painters COLOURS, &c. To be Sold, By Chriſtopher, junr. and Charles Marſhall,

At their old Medicinal and Colour STORE, the ſign of the Golden-Ball and Apothecaries Arms, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Amongſt which are,

ANTIMON. Crud,
Calomel,
Cantharides,
Colocynth,
Cort. Peruvian,
Caſcarillæ,
Flo. Chamœmel,
Fol. Senœ Alexr.
Gum Aloes,
Ammon,
Arabic
Aſſafœtid,
Camphor,
Galbanum,
Myrha,
Opium,
Ichthyocolla,
Magneſia Alb.
Manna,
Merc. Dulc.
Viv. Crud,
Emetic Flav.
Ol. Lavendul.
Roriſmarin,
Vitriol,
Rad. Caryoph Amer.
Chinœ,
Galengal,
Gentian,
Jalap,
Ipecacoan.
Rhœi,
Sarſaparill.
Sal. Epſom,
Glauber,
Nitrum,
Sem. Aniſi,
Suc. Glycyrrhizæ,
Sulph. Flor.
Viv.
Tart. Cremor,
Emetic,
Vitriol Alb.
Rom. &c. &c.

Patent Medicines, viz.

BATEMAN's Drops,
Britiſh Oil,
Turlington's Balſam,
Daffy's and Squire's Elixir,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Anderſon's and Hooper's Pills,
Walker's Jeſuit Drops and Electuary.
Greenough's Tinctures for Scurvey in the Gums and Tooth-ach,
Bitters, &c.

ALSO, Painters Colours, viz.

WHITE Lead,
Spaniſh Brown,
Yellow Oker,
Venetian Red,
Verdigreaſe, common and Diſtilled,
Umber,
Pruſſian Blue,
Vermillion,
Drop Lake,
King's Yellow;
Roſe Pink,
Carmine,
Blue Bice and Verditer,
Ivory and Lampblack,
WITH
Linſeed Oil,
Bruſhes,
Tools,
Camel's Hair and Black Lead Pencils,
Gold Leaves and Dutch Metal.
GLASS of moſt Sizes for Pictures, Houſes and Cabbin Windows, with Glazier's Diamonds and Putty,
Blue Smalt and Magnes for Potters,
Crocus Martis and Putty for poliſhing,
Pumice-ſtone,
Frosts,
Crucibles,
Vials, &c.

N B. Phyſician's PRESCRIPTIONS faithfully compounded, Boxes of Medicines for Ships or private Families living remote from a Doctor, carefully put up with ſuitable Directions; and our country Cuſtomers may depend on their Orders being particularly attended to.

Juſt Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe, And TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian king, by Wholeſale and Retail,
A large and general Aſſortment of the following ARTICLES.

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths, of all colours,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,
Thickſetts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,
Duroys, Everlaſtings, Camblets and Corded Worſted,
Men's, women's and children's Worſted Hoſe,
Cotton Cords and Taſſels,
A quantity of Blanketing,
Fine Linens,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Coarſe and fine Hollands,
Cotton Checks,
Dimpers and Dimethies,
Drawboys,
Marſeilles Quilting,
A quantity of the beſt Sewing Silks,
A quantity of Iriſh Linens,
A large and general Aſſortment of the beſt Engliſh SADLERY.
Mohair and Twiſt,
White & coloured Threads,
Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Cambricks, Lawns, and Kenſings,
Taffaties, Perſians, Paduaſoys and Sarſnets,
Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Croſs-barred, ſtriped and plain Muſſins,
Britannias,
Check Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gauzes of different kinds,
A quantity of Lace,
Writing Paper,
Engliſh Shoes and Boots,

ALSO,

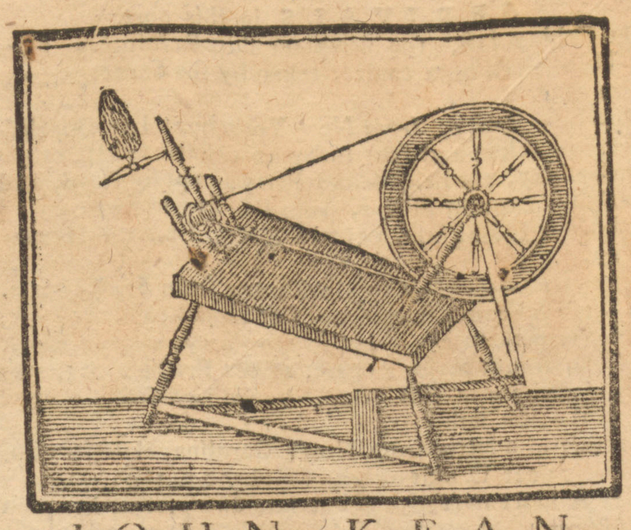
Madeira & Claret Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.
A quantity of the beſt Carolina Indigo.

FOR SALE,

A number of Books, elegantly Bound; Conſiſting of

SWIFT's Works, 24 vols.
Voltaire, in Eng. 39 vs.
Bell's Poets, 16 vols.
Montaigne Eſſays, 3 vols.
Roſſeau's Works, 10 vols.
Engliſh Theatre, 12 vols.
Cook's 2d Voyage, 2 vs. 4to
Engliſh, French, and Italian Dictionaries, 3 vols.
Johnſon's ditto, 2 vols.
Pliny's Letters, 2 vols.
Robertſon's Hiſt. of Scot. 2 vs
Bacon's Works, 3 vols. fo.
A large General Atlas.

Enquire of the Printers.



JOHN KEAN,

At the Sign of the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, juſt oppoſite the Meal market.
Is now opening a large and freſh Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he propoſes to ſell, Wholeſale and Retail, on the loweſt Terms, viz.

BLUE, buff, purple, ſcarlet, and light-coloured, ſuperfine Broadcloths.
Brown, blue, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured Second Cloths.
Buff, white, and ſcarlet Caſſimers.
Purple, and a variety of ſpotted and blue forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth-coloured and white Pluſh.
Crimſon, and a variety of ſpotted, brown, claret-coloured, and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge De jean.
Prunellas.
Durcons.
Minorca Serges.
A variety of corded and plain worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemens jackets and breeches.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive and blue Serges.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marſeilles Quilting.
Blue, ſtraw, white, brown, and changeable Mantuas.
Black Sattin and Modes.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of different patterns and colours.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White Sheeting.
Flowered & millnet lawns.
Millnet lawn Handkerchiefs.
Striped, and ſtriped and ſpotted bordered, blue green, brown and crimſon, ell-wide Perſians.
White and crimſon Sarſnets.
Sewing ſilks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineneſs.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Ladies cotton Hoſe.
Silk Stockings and Mitts.
Purple Gloves and Mitts.
Twiſt of different colours.
Furniture Check.
Mens coarſe Hoſe and Mitts.
Small milled Hoſe.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Plated & Gilded Buttons.
Pen Knives.
Taylors & Small Sciſſars.
Paper and japanned Snuff-Boxes.
Buckle Bruſhes.
Hanover Laces.
Tapes and Bobbin.
Quality and Coat Binding.
Razors, of the firſt Quality, in Caſes, with Straps, &c.
Tully Garters.
Writing paper.
Braſs Cocks.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Braſs Nails.
Crooked Combs.
Horn Spoons.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
Bengals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands.
Hyſon and Bohea Tea of the firſt Quality.
A few Hogſheads of Claret.
Claret in Bottles.
Pots.
Skillets.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake Stones, &c.

ALSO,

Some Hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

Said KEAN begs leave to tender his greatful acknowledgements to thoſe, who have been ſo kind as to favour him with their cuſtom; and hopes, that an unremitting vigilance and care will make it their intereſt and inclination to continue their favours. To thoſe who have not experienced the cheapneſs and goodneſs of his wares, he holds forth the moſt cordial invitation, and wiſhes to convince them of the truth he aſſerts, rather by their own judgment, than by long oſtentatious promiſes.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery STORE,
In Third ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets
Has for SALE, of excellent Quality,

Brandy,
Geneva,
Weſt-India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Anniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine,
Proper for raiſing low proof Liquors, or for Medicinal Purpoſes.

N. B. He ſells the above at a ſmall profit, and gives good encouragement to thoſe who buy of him to ſell again.

TO BE SOLD,

By Davis Bevan,

One door above Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet, the following Goods.

A LARGE quantity of beſt Iriſh meſs Beef, in barrels and half barrels,
Beſt meſs Pork in ditto,
Iriſh Roſe Butter in firkins,
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads,
Choice Neats Tongues in kegs,
Mould and dipt Candles in boxes,
Excellent bottled Claret,
A quantity of aſſorted Tin Ware, jappaned and plain,
Tully's Garters by the groſs,
Packets of Pins,
Calicoes,
White Threads,
Some extraordinary London made Cloaths Bruſhes,
Ditto Scrubing Bruſhes,
Beſt Durham Muſtard,
Scotch Snuff,
Cheſhire Cheeſe,
Powder Boxes,
And a Variety of other Goods not here mentioned.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold By James Davidſon,

At the north-eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,

PUBLIC GOOD,

Being an EXAMINATION into the Claim of Virginia to the vacant weſtern Territory,
And of the RIGHT of The United States to the Same:
To which is added,
Propoſals for laying off a new State;
To be applied as a Fund for carrying on the War, or redeeming the national Debt.
By the Author of Common Senſe.

N. B. Gentlemen who have ſubſcribed for the above Pamphlet, are requeſted to ſend the amount of their Subſcriptions to Mr. Davidſon.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Lindſay,

In Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Norris's Alley, a very good Aſſortment of

Queen's, Delph and China

WARES, conſiſting of the following articles, viz.
QUEEN's Ware—Feather edged oval diſhes in ſets, plain ditto ſeparate, round baking ditto, ſoup, ſhallow and butter plates, tureens, butter boats and pepper caſtors, ſalt cellars and muſtard pots, tea and coffee pots, tea and coffee cups and ſaucers, ſugar diſhes and cream jugs, half gallon, quart, pint and half pint bowls, quart, pint and half pint mugs, half gallon and quart jugs, waſh hand baſons with bottles or jugs, chamber pots:
DELPH Ware—Gallon, half gallon, quart, pint & half pint bowls, plates, and chamber pots:
CHINA Ware—Blue and white enamel'd and burnt tea cups and ſaucers.
N. B. A few very handſome japann'd SALVERS for ſale.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold, By

Peter and Jacob Kuhn,

The north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets,

Bohea Tea,
Pepper,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Oznabrigs,
Bed-Ticks
Brittannias, &c. &c.

ALLUM SALT

TO BE SOLD,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet:
Alſo, Madeira and Sherry Wines,
By the pipe and quarter-caſk,
Weſt-India Rum and ſome coarſe Woollens.

FLAX-SEED received in exchange for OIL,

By RICHARD WELLS,

In Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet, who hath for ſale, SPERMACETI Candles in boxes, Flax-ſeed Oil by the barrel, Cotton in bags, Flax ſeed Meal in caſks, Three Iron Screws, 8, 4 and 3 inches diameter. 1ot.

To be ſold, a likely NEGRO WENCH, about 25 years of age, well acquainted with all kinds of town and country work, and very handy. Inquire of the Printers.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1781.

THE Pennsylvania Packet OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 698.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the GENERAL POST-OFFICE. Philadelphia, January 5th, 1781.

A.

MONSIEUR De Arendt 2, captain Shubert Armitadge, doctor Allord, captain John Aſton, Mr. Abert, captain Iſaac All, John Apedaile Epnraim Abrahams, John Ackroyd, William Atlee, Lancaſter; Peter Aſton, junior, 2, Reading.

B.

Monſieur Blondel 2, Archibald Bell, The Honourable George Bryan, captain William Brown, of artillery; Theodorus Barry, doctor Thomas Bond, junior, 3; John Burrell, monſieur Boliſraud, Alexander Broughton, George Beale, Eleanor Butler, Michael Baker 2, Robert Burchan, Mary Blackwood, John Bradford, junior, John Barber 2, Thomas Burns, William C. Bradford 2, William Brumwell, Hiacinthe Bernard, Ignatius Boon, Lewis Bryan, John Black, Philips, Adams and Boiling; monſieur Solli r de Beaufort 3, Mrs. Barclay, Chriſtopher Baker, Samuel Montgomery Brown, Mr. Bitſner, David Bowen, Benjamin Boutcher, Moreland; Samuel Baird, Pottſtown; colonel Sidney Berry, Bromley.

C.

Curtis Clay, John Cox, Andrew Caldwell, general hoſpital; Mrs. Crofts, captain Eleazer Callender, Thomas Canadine, Samuel Chamberlaine, junior, Thomas Cochran, Paul Cox, Thomas Coats, Jacob Cohen, Cornelius Cooper 2, Daniel C. Clymer, doctor Samuel Clegatt, Joſhua Carey, Thomas Carrell, captain William Craig, Andrew Caſhin, Ananias Cooper 4, monſieur Arnout Comrerai, Ebenezer Coſby, Samuel Cuard, Conard Cramner, Germantown; Thomas Coombe, Cheſnut Hill; John Cox, Cheſter county.

D.

Robert Duncan, junior, Mr. Debaugie, Francis Daymon 3, Mr. Dally, Reverend George Duffield, Madame Dubernard, John Duffield, Samuel Dellap, Thomas Denton, Daniel Dunſcomb, Turner, Donnald and Company; monſieur De la Clauſe, lieutenant Peter Drummond, monſieur Dunaguier 2, Henry Dougherty, monſieur Dumont, Thomas Downing, Cheſter county; lieutenant James Dunlap, Lancaſter; Eliſha Doane, Eaſtham.

E.

Jonathan Evans, Mary Eddy, captain John Earle, colonel Benjamin G. Eyre 2, Reverend John Ewing, Samuel Erwin, Abington.

F.

Benjamin Fuller, Elizabeth Ferguſon, doctor James Fallon, Thomas Fiſher, Chriſtian Fiſs, John Finley, Peter Freneau, monſieur De Forunice, Jacob Franks 2, William Brown Foego, John Field, monſieur De la Fores, William Forbes, Cumberland; Thomas Farr.

G.

Captain George Geddes, Mrs. Alice Green, Jacob Garrigues and Company, William Goforth, Francis Gurney 6, John Gwin, captain Gainſell, Benjamin Gibbs, Adam Gilchriſt, Zechariah Goforth, Jonathan Grice, Charles Garriſon, Bucks.

H.

Quarier and Hunter, Henry Hill, Joſeph Huddle 4, Francis Haſſenclever 2, Hannah Hobart, John Hyſer, James Heron, captain John Harper, Stacy Hepburn, captain Benjamin Hoey, Daniel Hale, Joſeph Hilbourn, major David Hall, Patrick Hogan, Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. Hubley, Daniel Hopkins, Robert Hodge, monſieur Arnold Hoevelmann, Mary Harford 2, John Hall, Samuel Hunt, Valley: Jacob Hillman, Lancaſter; colonel Henry Haller, Reading.

I.

Captain George Jamieſon, John Jaffers, Owen Jones, junior, brigadier general James Irvine, Jared Ingerſoll 3, John Jenkins 3, captain Inkſton 2, William Jourdan, doctor Daniel Jenifer, Samuel Jefferys, Abel James, Joſeph Johnſon.

K.

Monſieur De Kirev n 2, Joſeph Ker, James King, John Kean, commiſſary; George Kennedy, captain William Keeler, Barnt De Klyn, monſieur Kohler.

L.

Henry B. Livingſton, Reverend Peter Levrier, Amos Latham, John Aud. Lauſat, Thomas Lawrence, John Letelliere, Chriſtian Leybrandt, Elijah Luce, Elizabeth Lawrence, Robert R. Livingſton 4, Robert C. Livingſton 2, Robert Lyon, doctor Andrew Ladlie, Eaſton; John Longſtretch, Bucks; John Laſher, Oley.

M.

Edward Milne 3, doctor David Morrow, Miſs M'Caulay, Mary Meredith, John Fullerton Miller, monſieur Molyneux, Iſrael Morris Charles Miffiin, John Mangill, captain William M'Faden, captain John M'Carthy, John M'Laughlin, Lyon Moſes, Dennis M'Crohan, Nicholas Morriſon, Adam Mineer, Hugh M'Culloch, Barnabas M'Cleane, William Moore, monſieur Marmajou 2, Hercules Mulligan, monſieur De Malmedy, doctor Alexander M'Whorter, Abington, Catharine M'Cleane, Cheſter.

N.

John Nancarrow, William Nunwick, John Noles, Oxford.

O.

James Oellers, lieutenant Thomas Overton, captain John Oſman 2, Samuel Oliver.

P.

Captain Francis Proctor, Thomas Penroſe, John Pemberton 3, Jeremiah Parker, Peter Paris 4, John Phillips 2, Joſeph Prowell 2, William Puſey, Jonathan Potts, James Prideon, Matthew Pervin, Eaſton; captain Alexander Patterſon, Eaſton; Janet Piper, Shippenſburg.

R.

William Robinſon, Mr. Rey, Elizabeth Rutledge, John Robertſon 2, doctor Benjamin Ruſh 3, Matthew Ridley, monſieur Roumieu, marquis De la Reverie, monſieur Rouſſeau, monſieur Le Roy, Mrs. Robertſon Mr. Richelot.

S.

Brand and Seger, Joſeph Shelcroſt, Edward Shippen, John Shedden, John C. Schweighauſer, Robert Sproul, David Sivrett, William Sykes 3, Joſeph Swift 2, William Spencer 2, George Schloſſer, Jacob Slow, captain John Souder, John Swaine, Amos Sherman, William Shute, Sarah Shaw, Timothy Sloan, Joſeph Seabring, John Shee, enſign Spencer, Peter Stretch, William Snippen, Thomas Shields, Elizabeth Stanes, Simon Sempe 2, William Stutes, Richard Skelhorn, Frederick Stall, Reverend James Sprout, Cornelius Sturgis, Roxborough; Sarah Smith, Pequea; doctor Henry Stuber, Lancaſter; Samuel Serjeant, Carliſle.

T.

Monſieur Treſirer, John Travis, Smith and Tilton, William Tilton, Jeſſe Taylor, monſieur Teſſie 2, Joſeph Turner, Michael Turner, Nelly Thomas, Bucks.

V.

John Vincel, monſieur de Vitpre, captain John Vickery.

W.

Patience Warrell, Jeremiah Warder 2, William Weſt, John Welles, Benjamin Willard, John Williams 3, Thomas Willing 3, captain John David Woelpper, John Woodſide, John Walch, Mr. Willſon, Goodwin Wilſon, Bernard E. Webb, Mrs. Wells, Francis Wade, Daniel Williams, Richard Ward, Carliſle; John Warren, Snow-Hill; Jacob Wright, Hunting-Creek.

Y.

Samuel Young.

Z.

Paul Zantzinger, Lancaſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty office in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, on Saturday the Thirteenth day of January, inſtant, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the Schooner or veſſel called the SUCCESS, burthen about 80 tons, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargo, lately commanded by William Ward, taken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt, as prize, by THOMAS READ, (qui tam, &c.) To the end and intent, that the owner thereof, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned purſuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
Jan. 8. ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

BELOW are the numbers of Loan-office Certificates which was taken in Cheſapeak-bay about the 28th of November laſt, on board the Luzerne, capt. Sharp, by the privateer Trimmer, captain Phillips from New-York, viz. No. 2700 and 2701, dated 20th February, 1779, each 1000 dollars, payable to Samuel S. Coale, emitted by Thomas Smith, eſquire, treaſurer of the Continental Loan-office, in Philadelphia; No. 6395 and 6396, dated March 1779, 500 dollars each, payable to Thomas B. Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas Harrwood, eſquire, treaſurer of the Continental Loan-office in Annapolis; a deſcription of the above Certificates is lodged in both the Loan-offices, and will be ſtopped if preſented for payment.

Annapolis, Dec. 21, 1780. JOS. DOWSON.

To be Sold,

A compleat Billiard Table. Enquire of the printers.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday EVENING,
The Seventeenth Inſtant, at SIX o'Clock,

A certain Plantation,

Improvement or Tract of Land,

Situate and lying in Tyrone townſhip, Cumberland county, containing, by eſtimation, 300 acres.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

TO BE LETT,

Speedwell Saw-Mill and Lands,

On Waiding River, in Weſt New-Jerſey, Burlington County, &c.

The above Mill and Lands were advertiſed and ſold the 24th day of April laſt, at vendue; the conditions of ſale not being complied with, ſaid Mill and Lands revolved back to the former owner, &c.

THEY will now be Lett, either to the Shares or for Caſh, as beſt ſuits the Renter, and may be entered on immediately: The Mill is in good repair and now ſawing; ſhe has plenty of timber, pine and cedar, belonging to her; the boards may be rafted from the Mill-tail to where the ſloops take in to go to ſea, or by carting about 8 miles, to a branch of Anchocus, they may be brought directly to Philadelphia.

There is on the Premiſes, one new two ſtory Frame Houſe and Kitchen, with good ſtone Cellars, a brick Oven, two Log Houſes for tenants, &c. a large Frame Barn, 60 by 40 feet, and Stabling plenty for horſes, a good bearing Peach Orchard, young Apple ditto, a great plenty of ſummer and fall Feeds for oxen or all kinds of cattle; the Land brings good Rye and Corn, and Garden Truck in abundance. Should the Perſon applying, incline to ſettle there, and chooſe to buy the Place, terms may be made eaſy, &c. It is a good ſeat for a Furnace, with a great Quantity of Coal-wood and Ore belonging thereto. For particulars, apply to

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

N. B. A young, handy NEGROE WENCH, her child, a BOY, To be ſold, fit for country work. Enquire as above. Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1780.

To be ſold or let,

For a year or term of years,

A LOT of about ſix acres of LAND, with the ruins of a large brick houſe thereon, ſituated on Poplar lane in the Northern Liberties.

A two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot of GROUND, and FERRY-WHARFF, on the north ſide of Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet wharff, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet.

A Plantation in Abington townſhip, containing 107 acres of LAND, with a good dwelling-houſe thereon, late the eſtate of John Knight.

A moiety of 43 acres of LAND, in Germantown, on the main ſtreet, adjoining lands of John Bringhurſt and doctor Warner's, late the eſtate of Abraham Piſtorius.

A moiety of a 100 acres of LAND, in Whitpaine townſhip, adjoining lands of James Morris, and John Robert's, late the eſtate of Iſaac Taylor. Enquire at the Univerſity, of JAMES CANNON.

WANTED,

LODGING and BOARD for a Gentleman in a private family, where there are no Lodgers. Enquire of the printers.

TO BE HAD, GENTEEL

Ready furniſhed Lodgings,

Suitable for a ſmall Family, agreeably ſituated. Enquire of the Printers.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 6th of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall Red BULL. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, JACOB SERRILL.

Darby, December 20, 1780.

A Perſon who underſtands

The Printing Buſineſs,

May meet with Employment by applying to the Printer of this Paper.

RICHMOND, December 30.

Extract of a letter from colonel Campbell to the Governor, dated Washington county, Nov. 27, 1780.

"THE extracts taken out of originals in my poſſeſſion, I ſend to elucidate colonel Clarke's letter, and may ſhew the world what ſort of beings we are contending with."

SIR, WAX-SAWS, Sept. 23, 1780.

I HAVE juſt received your's of the 19th, and laſt night had the ſatisfaction to hear from lieutenant colonel Cruger, that he had arrived in time to ſave Brown, had retaken the guns, and totally routed the enemy, who had retired with great precipitation; that the Indians had purſued and ſcalped many of them. I have no objections to your making any allowance to the militia you may think they deſerve, but had rather it was called gratuity than pay, even if it amounts to the ſame ſum.

Tarliton is better, and was moved to-day in a litter, his illneſs* I ſhall †

† I heard a report that a major Davie, who commands a corps of about 80 horſe, militia, had marched againſt you. You will know whether this is true before this can poſſibly reach you. I am, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Major FERGUSON.

P. S. As ſoon as I have conſumed the proviſions in this ſettlement, I ſhall march with as much expedition as poſſible to Croſs creek. I am told the climate will be healthy there by the middle of next month.

* The remainder of this ſentence in cyphers.

‡ This alſo.

† This report is not true, Davie being gone towards Saliſbury.

Extract of a letter from major Ferguſon to Lord Cornwallis.

MY LORD,

"A DOUBT does not remain with regard to the intelligence I have ſent your lordſhip; they are ſince joined by Clarke, and Sumpter of courſe are become an object of ſome conſequence. Happily their leaders are obliged to feed their followers with ſuch hopes, and ſo to flatter them with accounts of our weakneſs and fear, that if neceſſary, I ſhould hope for ſucceſs againſt them myſelf: but numbers compared that muſt be but doubtful. I am on my march towards you, by a road leading from Cherokee ford, north of King's mountain. Three or four hundred good ſoldiers, part dragoons, would finiſh the buſineſs. Something muſt be done ſoon. This is their laſt puſh in this quarter, &c. PATRICK FERGUSON."

Extract of a letter from lieutenant William Stevenſon to lieutenant colonel Barton at Staten Iſland, dated Gilbert town, North-Carolina, Sept. 25, 1780.

DEAR COLONEL,

"THE rebels roſe in Georgia, and the 12th inſtant attacked colonel Brown in Auguſta: he being very weak, was obliged to leave the town, and take ſhelter in a fort where he had his ſtores for the Indians, but on the approach of colonel Cruger from Ninety Six, and a body of Indians, accidentally coming down, the rebels fled, and colonel Brown ſallying out, they killed and took ſeveral hundred of them. Major Ferguſon has juſt received a letter from colonel Cruger, who informs him, that he has fell in with the rebels and taken moſt of their plunder, killed a great number of them, hanged ſeveral of the inhabitants, and has a great many more to hang; he likewiſe retook ſeveral braſs field-pieces."

Extract of a letter from lieutenant William Stevenſon to Mrs Suſannah Kennedy, in New-York, dated Gilbert town, North Carolina, Sept. 25, 1780.

DEAR AUNT,

"THE people in Georgia finding the army marched towards North-Carolina, took up arms and attacked colonel Brown in Auguſta, who being weak, was obliged to give way, and retreat into a fort, where he had his ſtores for the Indians; about the ſame time, a party of Indians coming down, found means alſo to get into the fort, which enabled colonel Brown to ſally out; he then drove them out of the town, and in their retreat took between two and three hundred of them; by this time, being joined by colonels Cruger and Allen of our brigade, they purſued them and took a great many more, ſeveral of whom they immediately hanged, and has a great many more yet to hang. We have now got a method that will put an end to the rebellion in a ſhort time, by hanging every man that has taken protection, and is found acting againſt us."

Camp (Fair-Foreſt in S. C.) Nov. 5.

DEAR SIR,

I EMBRACE this opportunity of writing to you, which will inform you that we are on our way back to our own country, but finding the ſtrength deſtined for Georgia not to be ſo large as was reported to me before I croſſed from your ſide the mountains, we beg leave once more to aſk your aſſiſtance in oppoſing the enemy in theſe ſouthern parts of the ſtates, and I make no doubt but you, and all the true friends of America in your county, will feel reſentment for the ſingular cruelties that have been exerciſed in Georgia ſince we left that place. Several men of credit lately from that ſtate, who have eſcaped the general maſſacre, relate the matter in words to the following purport. That after the unexpected blow I gave the enemy under Brown in Auguſta, about the middle of September laſt, and my neceſſary retreat from that country to your ſide the mountains, a colonel Cruger from Ninety Six, with Brown and a body of tories and Indians followed us into the upper ſettlements of Georgia, and finding us out of their reach, fell upon our ſick and wounded, together with old men, women, and children of the families of thoſe that adhered to, or retreated with me; alſo ſeveral tory families, I ſuppoſe through miſtake of the Indians, were all murdered in the moſt cruel manner, women and children ſtripped, ſcalped, and ſuffered to welter in their gore unaſſiſted, until they expired with hunger and pain; lads obliged to dance naked between two large fires, until they were ſcorched to death; men ſtripped, diſmembered, and ſcalped, afterwards hung up. It is too painful for me to dwell on this gloomy ſubject, my own family being loſt in the general calamity. What aſſiſtance you can poſſibly ſend the ſooner the better, and you may aſſure thoſe that voluntarily turn out to join us, if we prove ſucceſsful, will have no reaſon to complain of not being amply rewarded for their time and trouble, as the enemy's property and ſtores in that country are very conſiderable, and it will be but juſtice to ſerve them as they have done us.

It is improper for me to fix a place where to meet your men, but on their arrival in the ſouth, a friend of mine will ſeek for them, and give neceſſary information. I am, dear ſir, with reſpect, your very humble ſervant, ELIJAH CLARKE.

To Colonel CAMPBELL of Waſhington, Virginia.

Extract of a letter from colonel Campbell to the Governor, dated Waſhington, December 5, 1780.

"By recent intelligence from the Cherokee country, it appears that the whole of the towns had agreed in a late treaty with our enemies, to the ſouthward, to take up the hatchet, and attack the inhabitants of Virginia and Carolina, ſettled the back of the mountains, immediately; which country was to be given them by the king over the great water, beſides a ſtipulated quantity of goods, for every ſcalp they might take. Some of the American traders were murdered, others confined, and every preparation making by the tories and Indians to give a general and unexpected blow to our defenceleſs inhabitants: when Mr. John Martin with three other traders, by the goodneſs and addreſs of an Indian woman, made their eſcape from the towns. From the traders account, that have got in, which I am ſatisfied may be depended on, our warning is but ſhort, the enemy intending to ſet out within two or three days after they left the towns. I am however endeavouring to raiſe a force that I hope will not permit them to advance far in the country, until ſuccours can be ſent from the more interiour parts of the ſtate, where families can be ſafe in the abſence of the men."

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Thurſday the 28th of December, 1780.

RESOLVED, nemine contradicente, that a committee of four be appointed to wait on major general Gates, and to aſſure him of the high regard and eſteem of this Houſe. That the remembrance of his former glorious ſervices cannot be obliterated by any reverſe of fortune, but that this Houſe, ever mindful of his great merit, will omit no opportunity of teſtifying to the world the gratitude which, as a member of the American union, this country owes to him in his military character.

(Teſte) JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

FRIDAY the 29th of December, 1780.

Mr. Henry reported from the committee appointed to communicate the reſolution of yeſterday to the honourable major general Gates, that the committee had, according to order, communicated the ſame to that gentleman, and that he was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

RICHMOND, December 28, 1780.

SIRS,

I ſhall ever remember, with the utmoſt gratitude, the high honour this day done me, by the honourable the Houſe of Delegates of Virginia. When I engaged in the noble cauſe of freedom and the United States, I devoted myſelf entirely to the ſervice of obtaining the great end of their union: that I have been once unfortunate is my great mortification; but let the event of my future ſervices be what they may, they will, as they always have been, be directed by the moſt faithful integrity, and animated by the trueſt zeal for the honour and intereſt of the United States.

HORATIO GATES.

Extract from the journal.

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from France, and to be ſold for good bills on Europe or caſh, by

JACOB MORRIS,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet a few doors below Walnut ſtreet,

A few trunks of Chintzes and Callicoes, ſuitable to the ſeaſon,

A few bales coarſe Linen of good quality,

Mens Silk and mens and womens Cotton Hoſe,

Excellent Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE LET,

A large STORE,

At the corner of Market and Third ſtreets. Enquire of JOHN ROUSE.

FOR SALE,

By Edward Bartholomew,

In Third-ſtreet between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A quantity of imported HIDES, of an excellent quality,

A quantity of dreſſed CALF SKINS and dreſſed DEER SKINS,

A few barrels of TANNERS and LINSEED OIL.

BROKE into the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the 2d of October, 1780, an iron grey HORSE, about 15 hands high, no brand or ear mark, midling low in flesh, no ſhoes on. The owner of ſaid horſe is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold, agreeable to law, for damages he has done and expences that may accrue.

HENRY MAAG.

LONDON.

Sept. 1. The public have been much divided as to what line of conduct government will purſue reſpecting the armed neutrality. A Ruſſian ſhip was by a London privateer taken a few days ſince, with naval ſtores bound for Nantz, and brought into Plymouth. The condemnation or diſcharge of this veſſel will determine this intereſting and important point.

EXPLANATION which the court of Sweden has demanded, relative to the propoſal which the court of Ruſſia has made her, for the reciprocal protection and navigation of their ſubjects.

I. HOW, and in what manner, a reciprocal protection and mutual aſſiſtance ſhall be given?

II. Whether each particular power ſhall be obliged to protect the general commerce of the whole, or if in the mean time it may employ a part of it's armament in the protection of it's own particular commerce?

III. If ſeveral of theſe combined ſquadrons ſhould meet, or, for example, one or more of their veſſels, what ſhould be the rule of their conduct towards each other, and how far ſhall the neutral protection extend?

IV. It ſeems eſſential to agree upon the manner in which repreſentations ſhould be made to the powers at war, if notwithſtanding our meaſures, their ſhips of war, or armed veſſels, ſhould continue to interrupt our commerce in any manner. Muſt theſe remonſtrances be made in the general name of the united powers, or ſhall each particular power plead it's own cauſe only?

V. Laſtly, it appears eſſentially to provide againſt this poſſible event, where one of the united powers, ſeeing itſelf driven to extremities againſt any of the powers actually at war, ſhould claim the aſſiſtance of the allies in this convention to do her juſtice; in what manner can this be beſt concerted? a circumſtance which equally requires a ſtipulation, that the reprizals in that caſe ſhall not be at the will of ſuch party injured, but that the common voice ſhall decide; otherwiſe an individual power might at pleaſure draw the reſt againſt their inclinations and intereſts into diſagreeable extremities, or break the whole league, and reduce matters into their original ſtate, which would render the whole fruitleſs and of no effect.

ANSWER of the COURT of RUSSIA.

I. As to the manner in which protection and mutual aſſiſtance ſhall be granted, it muſt be ſettled by a formal convention, to which all the neutral powers will be invited, the principal end of which is, to inſure a free navigation to the merchant ſhips of all nations. Whenever ſuch veſſels ſhall have proved from it's papers that it carries no contraband goods, the protection of a ſquadron, or veſſels of war ſhall be granted her, under whoſe care ſhe ſhall put herſelf, and which ſhall prevent her being interrupted. From hence it follows:

II. That each power muſt concur in the general ſecurity of commerce. In the mean time the better to accompliſh this object, it will be neceſſary to ſettle, by means of a ſeparate article, the places and diſtances which may be judged proper for the ſtation of each power. From that method will ariſe this advantage, that all the ſquadrons of the allies will form a kind of chain, and be able to aſſiſt each other; the particular arrangement to be confined only to the knowledge of the allies, though the convention in all other points will be communicated to the powers at war, accompanied with all the proteſtations of a ſtrict neutrality.

III. It is undoubtedly the principle of a perfect equality, which muſt regulate this point. We ſhall follow the common mode with regard to ſafety. In caſe the ſquadrons ſhould meet and engage, the commanders will conform to the uſages of the ſea ſervice, becauſe, as is obſerved above, the reciprocal protection, under theſe conditions, ſhould be unlimited.

IV. It ſeems expedient that the repreſentations mentioned in this article, be made by the party aggrieved; and that the miniſters of the other confederate powers ſupport thoſe remonſtrances in the moſt forcible and efficacious manner.

V. We feel all the importance of this conſideration; and, to render it clear, it is neceſſary, to diſtinguiſh the caſe.

If any of the allied powers ſhould ſuffer itſelf to be drawn in by motives contrary to the eſtabliſhed principles of a neutrality and perfect impartiality, ſhould injure its laws or extend their bounds, it cannot certainly be expected that the others ſhould eſpouſe the quarrel; on the contrary, ſuch a conduct would be deemed an abandoning the ties which unite them. But if the inſult offered to one of the allies ſhould be hoſtile to the principles adopted and announced in the face of all Europe, or ſhould be marked with the character of hatred and animoſity, inſpired by reſentment, theſe common meaſures of the confederacy, which have no other tendency than to make in a preciſe and irrevocable manner, laws for the liberty of commerce, and the rights of every nation, then it ſhall be held indiſpenſable for the united powers to make a common cauſe of it (at ſea only) without it's being a ground work for other operations, as theſe connections are purely maritime, having no other object than naval commerce and navigation.

From all that is ſaid above, it evidently reſults, that the common will of all, founded upon the principles admitted and adopted by the contracting parties, muſt alone decide, and that will always be the fixed baſis of the conduct and operations of this union. Finally, we ſhall obſerve, that theſe conventions ſuppoſe no other naval armament than what ſhall be conformable to circumſtances, according as thoſe ſhall render them neceſſary, or as may be agreed. It is probable that this agreement, once ratified and eſtabliſhed, will be of the greateſt conſequence: and that the belligerent powers will find in it ſufficient motives to perſuade them to reſpect the neutral flag, and prevent their provoking the reſentment of a reſpectable communion, founded under the auſpices of the moſt evident juſtice, and the ſole idea of which is received with the univerſal applauſe of all impartial Europe.

Best possible image.

LONDON.

August 16. Yesterday commissions passed the great seal, authorising and impowering the lord lieutenant of Ireland to give the royal assent to the following acts of the parliament of Ireland: an act for the better accommodation and regulation of his majesty's army in that kingdom; An act for granting to his majesty several duties upon imported sugar, and extending the sugar trade: an act for better regulating and extending the tobacco trade: an act for better regulating the corn trade of that kingdom; and an act for granting bounties on the export of certain species of the linen and hempen manufactures of that kingdom therein enumerated, and for repealing the bounties on flax seed imported, for encouraging the growth thereof in that kingdom.

It is to be hoped that our ministers will keep a vigilant watch over the neutrality armaments, lest they may be used as a pretext to cover some hostile design. Much is to be apprehended from the profound policy of the Russian Queen, joined to the artful projects of the sagacious Mynheers.

Almost all the neutral powers in Europe, except Portugal, seem to have joined this league, which, though it should be really designed, as it is pretended, for the protection of commerce, is yet very formidable for the facility with which it may be turned to the accomplishment of any other purpose.

By the last returns made of the volunteer corps of the kingdom of Ireland, now in array, they absolutely amount to 95,000 men.

A few days since a commission was dispatched to sir George Rodney, giving him very extensive and almost unlimited powers in the punishment of such of his captains, as, by their bashfulness prevented the total defeat of the French fleet.

Sept. 1. The West India merchants are using all possible expedition in getting out a fleet, and have applied to the Lords of the admiralty for a convoy, to sail the first fair wind after the 30th of October.

If the letter which appeared in many of the newspapers, signed Bernando de Galvez, and addressed to the president of the Congress, was really written by that General, it is in fact acknowledgment of American independence; and cautious as Spain was in her memorial to our court, not to make the least mention of the Americans as an independent people, no sensible person can doubt but it is with the leave of the court of Madrid that the Governor of a Spanish province writes to a rebel, and an assembly not acknowledged by their own Prince.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the Hillsborough East-Indiaman, at Cadiz, dated August 25, to his friend in London.

"I am very sorry to write to you from this place. It was our misfortune to fall in with the combined fleets of France and Spain, in the night of the 9th instant, and at day-light found ourselves in the center of 30 ships of the line and four frigates; we tried to run, but found it impossible, as we had four seventy-fours round us and a frigate ahead. We received 14 shot from one of the seventy-fours, had two men killed and six wounded, our bowsprit shot and shivered up as far as the gammoning, when we struck to the Ferme, a Spanish 74. We were all except the ladies and their husbands, the captains, first and second officers, and about six other gentlemen, ordered on board the Ferme, but on going on board had it at their option to return, which they all did, and we met with the greatest civility, humanity and generosity on board, and on our coming on shore we were permitted to bring every thing we had with us, and it was sent to our lodgings by the officers who conducted us on shore, without the least examination, or any expence to us. We are to wait on the governor to-morrow, and have reason to believe we shall very soon have liberty to leave this for England.

"The great kindness of the Spaniards makes our misfortune scarcely felt, as every thing is done by them to alleviate our misfortune, we have not felt that we were prisoners: they say that admiral Rodney behaved so well to them, that they think themselves bound in honour to treat us well. We have messages every day from the governor, to know if we have every thing we want, and a request that he may be acquainted if it is otherwise, and it shall be immediately remedied. We were taken in the latitude of 36 52. N. and longitude at noon the day before, by observation 16. 1 W. and by account 14. which I own I think a very extraordinary longitude: the Spaniards asked what brought us there? they took between 40 and 50 sail; the Ramilies, the two frigates and about eight or ten merchantmen escaped; all the rest fell into the hands of the French and Spaniards, and were brought in here the 20th instant, such a sight as this country never saw before. I cannot tell you our intentions at present, as we can form no plan before we have our liberty. I shall write to all my friends in London in a post or two, but at present have no time, as I am much employed getting my lodgings made comfortable.

"I am, &c."

Extract of a letter from the Groyne.

"A French frigate has sent in here an English letter of marque, called the Foxhunter, mounting 18 nine pounders, and about 250 tons burthen. She was bound from London to New York, and has a cargo on board worth 150001. The captain fought her bravely for some time, but his main-mast being shot away, he then thought proper to strike. She was taken in latitude 46. long. 11."

It is an undoubted fact that the naval stores brought in neutral bottoms to Ferrol, for the use of Cadiz and the Spanish navy, brought a clear profit of upwards of 250 per cent. which was paid in ready money upon delivery.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated 4th Octo. 1780.

"I am glad to see the American spirit roused again, and am much pleased with the subscription of the ladies and merchants. They have confuted the assertion of that Scotch writer, who says, That women have not the AMOR PATRIÆ; and that the merchants are attached to no country."

On Friday, the fifth instant, an election was held, for chusing the officers of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, and the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.

PRESIDENT.

His excellency Benjamin Franklin, esquire, minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the court of Versailles.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Doctor Thomas Bond, clynical lecturer in the University of Pennsylvania.

David Rittenhouse, esquire, M. A. vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and treasurer of the state.

James Wilson, esquire.

COUNSELLORS.

The honourable Thomas M'Kean, esquire, chief justice of the state of Pennsylvania.	For three years.
The honourable George Bryan, esq; one of the judges of the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania.	
Charles Thomson, esq; secretary to Congress.	
Monsieur De Marbois, secretary to the embassy of France.	
His excellency Thomas Jefferson, esquire, governor of the state of Virginia.	For two years.
His excellency William Livingston, esquire, governor of the state of New Jersey.	
The reverend doctor John Witherspoon, president of the college at Princeton.	
The reverend George Duffield, a chaplain to Congress.	
The reverend doctor Ezra Stiles, of Connecticut.	For one year.
Jonathan Bayard Smith, esquire, a treasurer of the University of Pennsylvania.	
John Lukens, esquire, late surveyor general of Pennsylvania.	
Mr. Matthew Clarkson.	

SECRETARIES.

The reverend doctor John Ewing, provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

Owen Biddle, esquire.

Timothy Matlack, esquire, a trustee of the University and secretary of the state of Pennsylvania.

The reverend William White, a chaplain to Congress.

TREASURER.

Francis Hopkinson, esquire, judge of the court of admiralty of the state of Pennsylvania.

CURATORS.

Colonel Nicola; Doctor Samuel Duffield, and Monsieur Du Simitiere.

By a prisoner lately arrived here from New York, and letters from some of our captains in that city, we learn that the American prisoners never were treated with more severity and inhumanity than they are at present by the enemy. This is done with an evident design to engage them to enter into the British service, for which they have large premiums, and particular promises of the kindest treatment. By these means, we are told, several hundred of our seamen have been compelled to enter on board their ships, as a refuge from their distress, who would have despised the reward and the service, had the circumstances of their captivity been only tolerable. Should things go on in this way, the greatest part of our seamen may be translated to the vessels of the enemy. This is considered here as a point of no small importance, and deserving the particular and unremitted attention of Congress. If the facts above stated are found upon due enquiry to be true, ought not the law of retaliation to be immediately put in force, as the most likely, and, perhaps, the only means to procure proper treatment for our prisoners and prevent, for the future, such outrages upon humanity, and such discouragements to our cause?

The Glasgow paper, of July 20, mentions the arrival at Greenocke of the Schooner Lively, from Newbery, laden with lumber, having been taken by the Hawke British privateer.

Notice is hereby given, That I

am now ready to make Distribution of the Proceeds of the following Prizes, condemned in the Court of Admiralty for this State, viz.

The Brigantine Rover and Cargo, taken by the Letters of Marque Brigantines American and Neptune.

The Ship Susannah and Cargo, and Sloop POLLY and CARGO, taken by the Privateer Brigantine Ariel, Captain Matthew Lawler.

The Ship Sarah and Cargo, taken by the Privateer Ship Viper.

The agent or agents of the owners and crews of the said privateers and letters of marque, and all other persons having any claims on the said prizes and cargoes, are requested to make them within three days, for the purpose of receiving which attendance will be given at my house, in Front-street, near Pool's-bridge, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th instant: After which a distribution will be made conformable to the decrees of the court of admiralty.

Jan. 13. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

WHEREAS a certain Thomas Caldwell was pursued this day from Philadelphia to Darby, on suspicion of stealing a Piece of Linen; which linen being found in his possession, with two new Silk Handkerchiefs; and there being reason to believe the said handkerchiefs were obtained in the same manner as the linen: This is to give Notice, to whoever may have lost them, that they may be had again upon proving property and paying charges, by applying at the Cross-keys Tavern, the corner of Third and Chesnut-streets. Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1781.

On FRIDAY next,

At VI o'clock in the Evening, at the Coffee-House, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION,

The Privateer Ship Resolution,

With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be seen at the place of sale.

Being a Prize, taken by the American Ship of War, the Saratoga, John Young, Esquire, Commander.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

On FRIDAY next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

At the Marshal's Office in Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

THE

CARGO

of the Prize Brigantine Betsey; taken by the Privateer Brigantine Cutter:

Consisting of a quantity of Bar Iron, two Anchors, two Cables, three barrels Flour, some Houshold Furniture:

Also, An elegant Gold Watch, Silver Teapot, Sugar Dish, Porringer and Spoons, &c. &c.

N. B. The Anchors, Cables and Bar Iron may be seen at Bright's Wharf.

And at SIX o'clock,

In the Evening of the same Day,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-House,

The said Prize Brigantine

BETSEY,

With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Chester town, Kent county, Maryland, with the Houses thereunto belonging: Consisting of a large convenient Dwelling House, Store House and Grainary adjoining, with Cellars under the whole: Also a good Stable, Chaise-house, Meat-house, and several other necessary improvements, pleasantly situated in the most public part of the town, and as good a stand as any in the place for mercantile business. For Terms apply to the subscriber, living on the Premises.

JOHN LORAIN.

To be Sold or Exchanged,

For a House or Houses in the city of Philadelphia, or for a good Farm not far distant from the city,

A LOT situate on the south-east side of the Main-street, in Germantown and north-east side of Shoemaker's-lane, leading from the said street to the Old-York road. It contains in front, on the said Main-street, about 94 feet, and in depth on the said lane 96 perches, or thereabouts, its width at the distance of about 280 feet from the street increases 3 feet 7 and a half inches, which is continued to the extent of the Lot, and contains about 2 acres and a quarter of an acre of ground.

Upon the Premises are erected, to wit, At the corner of the lot next the lane, a Frame Dwelling House, Smith's Shop, &c. adjoining to which is an excellent well built Stone Dwelling-house about 40 feet square, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, an entry through the middle, in which is a good stair-case, good garrets, and an excellent cellar under the whole; adjoining this house is a good Stone Shop, fit for a tenement, a shopkeeper or a tradesman. The Stone House is well calculated for a genteel single family, or might conveniently accommodate four separate families, without any interruption to each other.

This Estate was formerly in two Lots, each having a garden, well of water and other conveniencies, and will be disposed of either in two parts or together, as may best suit the purchaser.

From its situation it is a most convenient stand for any kind of employment carried on in Germantown, or would suit for a summer retreat, as it stands high, is a healthy, pure air, next but one adjoining to Mr. John Wister's house and gardens.

The Lot is capable of very great improvments, either for garden, pasturage, or raising any kind of grain, roots, &c. There are about 70 fruit trees on it; a large quantity of dung, more than sufficient to render the whole as rich as a garden, is now on the premises, and will be disposed of with it.

The whole is under rent until the first day of April next, and tenants for the succeeding year are now in treaty for it.

Any person inclining to purchase or exchange for the whole or part of the premises, may treat with GEORGE BRINGHURST, Coach-maker, opposite the Lutheran church, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia.

Two Writing Masters wanted

AT THE UNIVERSITY:

Persons well qualified, and who can bring with them good Recommendations, will please to apply to Mr. James Davidson, Rector of the Academy.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Peter and Jacob Kuhn

At their Store the north side of Market street, midway between Fourth and Fifth streets.

CROSSCUT, whip, pannel, tennon and compass saws,
Rasps,
Files,
Chissels,
Gouges,
Plaining Irons,
Desk, pew, chest and HL Hinges,
Square nob'd Latches with Bolts,
Thumb ditto,
Best spring Sock-Locks,
Chest and Padlocks,
Screws,
Augers,
Spike Gimlets,
Tap and bung Borers,
Hammers and Pinchers,
Carpenter's Squares and Compasses,
Saw Setts,
Cooper's Vices and Compasses,
Dawling-Bitts,
Marking and pincking Irons,
Castors,
Hooks,
Cheese Tasters,
Plaistering Trowels,
Men and womens swivel Stirrups,
Snaffle Bitts,
Common ditto,
Spades and Shovels,
Iron Candlesticks,
Bellowses,
Shovels and Tongs,
Chaffing Dishes,
Raizors and Scissars,
Ivory Combs,
Penknives,
Corkscrews,
Shoe, knee and waistband Buckles,
Elegant plaited Candlesticks,
Ditto, Snuffers with cases,
Ditto Salts,
Japanned Tea Urns,
Ditto Salvers, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Broadcloths and Cassimers,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Coarse and fine Linens,
Chintzes and chintz Counterpains,
Humhums,
Painted Silkt and Taffeties,
Mantuas, Peelongs, Persians and Sarsnet.
Sewing Silk,
Threads and Tapes,
Black Lace and Edging,
Spriged lawn Aprons,
Black and white Gauze,
Mens and womens Gloves,
Cane Hatts,
Toweling Diaper,
Jeans and Dimities,
Bandana and cambrick Handkerchiefs,
Silk and worsted Breeches Patterns,
Hair for Chair Bottoms,
Brass Nails for ditto,
Yard and half yard wide Carpeting, &c. &c &c
ALSO, Madeira Wine, Spirits and Rum by the Hogshead or Quarter-cask.

Also, A Quantity of Gunpowder.

Imported and to be sold, By

Josiah Hewes,

In Chesnut street, a few Bags of Allspice, Madeira Wine, West India Rum, Sugar, &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Andrew and James Caldwell,

WEST INDIA Rum, genuine French Brandy, Gin in cases, Bohea Tea, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, White Lead in kegs, sheet and bar Lead, Shot, Gunpowder, Tin in boxes, Window Glass, 10 by 8, Cinnamon, Jesuit's Bark, English Cheese, Mens Shoes, Needles, a few crates Eathern Ware, a neat assortment of Silks, a few pieces of Calimancoes and Durants, Sail Canvas.

GOLD-LEAF:

A few books of the very best quality, just imported from Paris.

Also, Fine and coarse Linens, Brittanias, Ribbands, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD.

By John Duffield,

At his store in Water-street, near Market street.

Just Imported from Europe and the West Indies, and TO BE SOLD, BY

Mordecai Lewis,

In Second-street, near Spruce street, a Variety of DRY GOODS: Amongst which are,

BROADCLOTHS, Blankets, worsted Stockings, a large assortment of white Linens, German Oznabrigs, Raven's Duck, Checks, damask Tablecloths and Napkins, Cambricks, Calicoes, quarto Writing-paper, an elegant Teaable Sett of China, &c.

He has, also, for Sale,

A few chests of Bohea Tea, Madeira Wine, by the pipe or quarter-cask, Claret, Port, Lisbon and Sherry, in bottles.

WANTED Immediately, in PUBLIC SERVICE,
A Number of Good

Waggon DRIVERS.

Any such may meet with Encouragement, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, in Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL MILES, D Q M For Pennsylvania.

WAS taken up the 23d of November last, a dark Brown COW, about 11 or 12 years old, both the ends of her horns sawed off, and calved at the subscriber's house the same day she came. Whoever claims the said Cow, and proves his property, and paying charges, shall have her again, by applying to the subscriber, living in Passyunk township.

Dec. 19, 1780. JOHN SIMON.

Imported in the last Vessels from Europe and the West Indies, and TO BE SOLD, BY

Budden, Lawrence & Co.

At their STORE in Front-street, a few doors above Market-street,

For Cash or Bills of Exchange on Europe or the West Indies,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

FINE and coarse Cloths,
Several bales of Blankets,
Broad and narrow white Swanskins,
White and blue Halfthicks,
Mens, womens and childrens worsted Hose,
Ditto, ditto cotton and thread Hose,
A few pieces of fine Holland,
Black Lace,
A large quantity of brown and white coarse Threads,
Mens and womens white kid Gloves,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine Threads and sewing Silks,
A variety of Hard Ware,
And a number of fine Wire Sieves for meal.

SEVERAL

Chests of Carpenter's Tools,

of the best kind, very neatly assorted,
Ditto, ditto of Cooper's ditto,
A chest of coarse Hats, bound,
Several chests of Medicines, very neatly assorted.

Wanted Immediately,

A few strong, able-bodied

HORSES,

To compleat Lieut. Col. Lee's Legion.

The sum contracted for by me, agreeable to an act of the legislature of Maryland, will be paid by the Treasurer of that state, in specie, or the value thereof in current money at the time fixed when the bargain is made, with interest from the day of purchase.

A. McLANE, Capt. Partiz. Legion.

December 10, 1780.

A Gardener is wanted, immediately,

to work and manage a Garden a little way out of town. Any person desirous and capable of such an undertaking, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the Printers, or at the House of the French CONSUL, in Arch street.

Just Published, and to be Sold,

By William Mentz,

In Race-street, at Mr. Thomas Bradford's Book store in Market street, and Mr. William Woodhouse's in Front-street,

The Gentleman and Lady's

Pocket Memorandum-Book

And ALMANACK, with the addition of a Letter-case: the whole comprehended in a neat pocket volume, bound in red leather; containing, besides a number of useful Tables, two pages of ruled paper for every week, divided into proper columns for every day in the year, for keeping accounts, memorandums, &c. &c.

Just PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD,
In large or small Quantities, By

Benjamin January, Bookbinder,

In Front-street, nearly opposite the Coffee-house,

The Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and North-Carolina

ALMANACK,

AND EPHEMERIS,
For the Year of Our LORD, 1781.

Austin Florimont, Limner,

Lately arrived in this city; who is peculiarly happy in his LIKENESSES,

Paints Miniature and Creon Pictures

Of all sorts, at a very reasonable Price. Enquire at Mr. VOOGEL's, Taylor, in Arch-street, near the French Consul's.

Stopped, Supposed to be Stolen,

A light-horseman's SADDLE, with a leather girth and rings behind the seat, taken from a deserter.

A small black HORSE, about six or seven years old, taken from a deserter, says from the southward.

Two silver handled knives and forks, one knife marked with a crest like a dove.

Six silver tea spoons, marked L. K. H.

One silver table spoon, marked H. A. found upon a British deserter from New-York. Enquire of Justice FLEESON, Philadelphia.

WAS taken up trespassing in a Meadow Lot, in Love lane, near the Passyunk road, A Strawberry roan HORSE, about 12 hands and a half high, neither brand nor ear mark, the near hoof of his fore-foot broke. Whoever has lost the same, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to THOMAS SIMONDS, Silk dyer, near Peter Hegner's Dec. 19, 1780.

United States Lottery-Office,

Philadelphia, November 29, 1780.

THE Managers hereby give Notice to all persons, who have purchased Tickets in the third class, in this city, that they are now ready to renue the same in the fourth class. All tickets not renewed in six weeks from this date, will be the property of the United States.

N. B. Those adventurers in the third class of the Lottery, who choose to renew their Tickets in the fourth class, are requested not to defer their application for the renueal, as the hurry of the business will be such towards the close of the time limited, (if the adventurers should delay their application) that many persons may be excluded.

Just PUBLISHED and To be SOLD, by

JOHN DUNLAP,

At his Printing-Office in Market-street,

FATHER ABRAHAM's

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of Our LORD, 1781.

THE Auditors of Public Accounts for this state have removed their office to the south-west corner of Front and Chesnut-streets.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of WOOD,

standing, three miles from the city, on this side of Schuylkill. Enquire of the Printers.

THE subscriber has, in his possession, a dark Brindle COW with a white head and four white feet, a white streak across her shoulders: He is in doubt whether she is his property or not: Therefore gives Notice, that if any person will come and prove his property, paying charges, may take her away.

HENRY SCHRIVER, in Eighth-street.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situated on New-Hanover township, Philadelphia county, 33 miles from this city, on the swamp road to Reading, containing 106 acres, with good buildings and under good fence, with good proportion of meadow and orchards: Also, a HOUSE in Second-street near Pine street. Enquire of ROBERT STEVENSON, in Second street, a little below the Market; who will receive Bills of Exchange upon France in Payment.

CAME to the subscriber's stable, in Strawberry alley, the 24th of December last, an iron gray MARE, thirteen hands high and about three years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, within three weeks, otherways she will be sold to pay charges.

ELIZABETH SUTTER.

Philadelphia, January 5th, 1781.

RUN away from the subscriber, in the morning of the 4th instant, a Negro man named SHARP, about nineteen years of age, five feet some inches high; had on when he went away, a red waistcoat, without a coat, a striped shirt with white patches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of half worn shoes, with a pair of plated buckles: he frequently beat the drum last summer for the militia. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and secures him so that his master may have him again shall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, if taken in the city; and if taken in any other part, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN McCORMICK,
in Race street between Third and Fourth streets.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

TO BE LETT,

THE HOUSES, WHARFF and STORES, now in the tenure of Mr. John Mease; also the House and STORES, at present occupied by messieurs Bunner, Murray and Co. for terms apply to the Subscriber, who has sundry LOTTS of PASTURE GROUND, in excellent fence, adjoining the South-street of this city, and a FARM in Roxborough township, to lett; likewise a quantity of WOOD to dispose of, standing at nine miles and an half distant from the city.

SAMUEL POWEL.

Philadelphia, December 23, 1780.

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen last night out of the stable of the subscriber, Living in Abington township, Philadelphia county, a Black HORSE, four years old last Spring, about 15 hands high, slim made, good courage, has a blaze in his forehead, a spot on the right side with a few grey hairs come by the saddle, one white hind foot, he has not been docked, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and secures them so that the owner may have the horse again shall have the above reward, or four hundred dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges paid, by

PETER TYSON.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 699.

Notice is hereby given, That I am now ready to make Diſtribution of the Proceeds of the following Prizes, condemned in the Court of Admiralty for this State, viz.

The Brigantine Rover and Cargo, taken by the Letters of Marque Brigantines American and Neptune.

The Ship Suſannah and Cargo, and Sloop POLLY and CARGO, taken by the Privateer Brigantine Ariel, Captain Matthew Lawler.

The Ship Sarah and Cargo, taken by the Privateer Ship Viper.

The agent or agents of the owners and crews of the ſaid privateers and letters of marque, and all other perſons having any claims on the ſaid prizes and cargoes, are requeſted to make them within three days, for the purpoſe of receiving which attendance will be given at my houſe, in Front-ſtreet, near Pool's-bridge, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th inſtant: After which a diſtribution will be made conformable to the decrees of the court of admiralty.

Jan. 13. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On FRIDAY next,

At VI o'clock in the Evening, at the Coffee Houſe, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION,

The Privateer Ship Reſolution,

With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale.

Being a Prize, taken by the American Ship of War, the Saratoga, John Young, Eſquire, Commander.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On FRIDAY next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

At the Marſhal's Office in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

THE

CARGO

of the Prize Brigantine Betſey; taken by the Privateer Brigantine Cutter:

Conſiſting of a quantity of Bar Iron, two Anchors, two Cables, three barrels Flour, ſome Houſhold Furniture:

Alſo, An elegant Gold Watch, Silver Tea-pot, Sugar Diſh, Porringer and Spoons, &c. &c.

N. B. The Anchors, Cables and Bar Iron may be ſeen at Bright's Wharf.

And at SIX o'clock,

In the Evening of the ſame Day,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-Houſe,

The ſaid Prize Brigantine

BETSEY,

With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

A neat aſſortment of Calicoes,

and a parcel of Coarſe Linens,

Juſt Imported, for Sale, per the Brig Patty, Captain Read, from L'Orient, By

John Woodward,

In Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, January 8, 1781.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of Captain HENRY DOUGHERTY, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers for ſettlement; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accounts properly atteſted.

JOHN HAZELWOOD,
JOSEPH SNOWDEN,
ANN DOUGHERTY, } Adminiſtrators.

To-morrow Evening,

At VI o'Clock, at the Coffee-houſe,

Will be ſold by Public Auction,

A certain Plantation,

Improvement or Tract of Land,

Situate and lying in Tyrone townſhip, Cumberland county, containing, by eſtimation, 300 acres.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold

By James Davidſon,

At the north-eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,

PUBLIC GOOD,

Being an EXAMINATION into the

Claim of Virginia to the vacant weſtern Territory,

And of the RIGHT of

The United States to the Same:

To which is added,

Propoſals for laying off a new State;

To be applied as a Fund for carrying on the War, or redeeming the national Debt.

By the Author of Common Senſe.

N. B. Gentlemen who have ſubſcribed for the above Pamphlet, are requeſted to ſend the amount of their Subſcriptions to Mr. Davidſon.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Lindſay,

In Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Norris's Alley, a very good Aſſortment of

Queen's, Delph and China

WARES, conſiſting of the following articles, viz.

QUEEN's Ware—Feather edged oval diſhes in ſets, plain ditto ſeparate, round baking ditto, ſoup, ſhallow and butter plates, tureens, butter boats and pepper caſtors, ſalt cellars and muſtard pots, tea and coffee pots, tea and coffee cups and ſaucers, ſugar diſhes and cream jugs, half gallon, quart, pint and half pint bowls, quart, pint and half pint mugs, half gallon and quart jugs, waſh hand baſons with bottles or jugs, chamber pots:

DELPH Ware—Gallon, half gallon, quart, pint & half pint bowls, plates, and chamber pots:

CHINA Ware—Blue and white enamel'd and burnt tea cups and ſaucers.

N. B. A few very handſome japann'd SALVERS for ſale.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold, By

Peter and Jacob Kuhn,

The north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets,

Bohea Tea,
Pepper,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Oznabrigs,
Bed-Ticks
Brittannias, &c. &c.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery STORE,

In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets

Has for SALE, of excellent Quality,

Brandy,	Anniſeed Water,
Geneva,	Clove ditto,
Weſt-India Rum,	Orange ditto,
Philadelphia ditto,	Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine,

Proper for raiſing low proof Liquors, or for Medicinal Purpoſes.

N. B. He ſells the above at a ſmall profit, and gives good encouragement to thoſe who buy of him to ſell again.

TO BE SOLD,

By Davis Bevan,

One door above Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet, the following Goods.

A LARGE quantity of beſt Iriſh meſs Beef,	Tully's Garters by the groſs,
in barrels and half barrels,	Packets of Pins,
Beſt meſs Pork in ditto,	Calicoes,
Iriſh Roſe Butter in firkins,	White Threads,
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads,	Some extraordinary London made Cloaths Bruſhes,
Choice Neats Tongues in kegs,	Ditto Scrubing Bruſhes,
Mould and dipt Candles in boxes.	Beſt Durham Muſtard,
Excellent bottled Claret,	Scotch Snuff,
A quantity of aſſorted Tin Ware, jappaned and plain,	Cheſhire Cheeſe,
	Powder Boxes,
	And a Variety of other Goods not here mentioned.

Beſt Athlone Hatts, Bohea Tea by the cheſt, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Sewing Silk, &c.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

George Waſhington, Eſq;

A New Impreſſion in Metzotinto;

From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennſylvania;

Poſter ſize, i. e. 14 inches by 10 inches, excluſive of the margin;

Price Two Dollars, or the Value thereof in current Money, or Six Pound per Dozen to Shop-keepers, or Perſons going abroad.

Any Perſons wanting the ſaid Prints,

Will apply to CHARLES W. PEALE, at the corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets.

ALLUM SALT

TO BE SOLD,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet:

Alſo, Madeira and Sherry Wines,

By the pipe and quarter-caſk,

Weſt-India Rum and ſome coarſe Woollens.

FLAX-SEED received in exchange for OIL,

By RICHARD WELLS,

In Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet, who hath for ſale,

SPERMACETI Candles in boxes, Flax-ſeed Oil by the barrel, Cotton in bags, Flax-ſeed Meal in caſks, Three Iron Screws, 8, 4 and 3 inches diameter. 101.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh or Bills of Exchange upon France,

By C. P. & N. Raguet,

in Front-ſtreet, five doors below Walnut-ſtreet,

Beſt Port-au-Prince SUGARS in hogſheads and barrels,

COFFEE and COCOA in bags and barrels,

GRENADA RUM in hogſheads,

TAFFIA in tierces,

MOLASSES in hogſheads.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

And TO BE SOLD, By

Samuel Inglis and Company,

BOHEA TEA of a very fine quality, an aſſortment of fine and coarſe Linens, heavy and light Sail-cloth, Oznabrigs, Superfine Cloths, Chintzes and Calicoes, Ruſſia white Sheeting, Madeira Wine of the vintage 1776, and a few Caſes of Geneva, Bordeaux Claret. Jan. 8, 1781.

Imported Saltpetre,

By the Hundred Weight or leſſer Quantity,

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

At the Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets: Alſo,

Drugs and Medicines, as uſual,

Freſh and of the beſt Quality.

SHARP DELANY.

LONDON, June 13.

THE Ceres, Cook, from Liverpool for Archange, on the 13th ult. took an American veſſel, and ſent her to Liverpool, where ſhe is arrived, called the Governor Johnſton, Badu, from Bergen to Baltimore in Maryland, laden with ſalt and ſail canvaſs.

June 16. A morning paper ſays, that among thoſe who fell in the city laſt Thurſday night, by the fire of the military, was a man habitted ſhabbily, and in a very dirty condition. Under his coarſe ſtockings were, however diſcovered ſilk ones, and in his boſom a picture ſet round with diamonds. Who this perſon was has not yet been diſcovered. On the ſame evening, while Newgate was in flames, another man, of mean appearance, deſired a publican in that neighbourhood to ſupply the populace with whatever liquor they might want, ſaying that he would come again and diſcharge the demand. He accordingly ventured to do ſo the day following; took from his pocket a handful of bank notes, but paid the amount in guineas.

Auguſt 10. The Panther man of war arrived at Portſmouth from Gibraltar, eſcaped the vigilance of the Spaniſh ſquadron by puſhing out in the night. The Spaniſh packet which ſhe took on her paſſage and brought in with her, has a quantity of money on board.

Letters by the Liſbon mail adviſe, that the Spaniards have opened their batteries againſt Gibraltar, the Engliſh made a ſally upon them, in which they repulſed a ſtrong party of the beſiegers, many of whom were put to the ſword.

Don Joſeph Salona, who commands the Spaniſh ſquadron which has lately joined monſieur Guichen at Martinico, is the officer who in the laſt war, while captain of the Buon Conſejo, of 60 guns, had that deſperate engagement off Cadiz, with an Engliſh ſhip of 64 guns, (believed the Achilles) in which he loſt his leg, one eye, and had 160 men killed.

Aug. 15. The Hillſborough packet that ſailed from Jamaica in April laſt, and was taken by ſix American privateers, is retaken by a Bermudas privateer, and carried into Bermudas; ſhe had a great quantity of ſilver on board, when ſhe was firſt captured, but it is ſaid the privateers ſoon lightened her of that burthen.

This day the Prince of Wales's birth day was celebrated at Windſor Caſtle in a very ſplendid manner, when his royal highneſs attained the age of 18 years.

King Edward the ſixth was the youngeſt ſovereign that ever ſwayed the Engliſh ſceptre; that prince having been declared major, and fit for government, without a regent, at fourteen years of age.

By an act of parliament of the 25th of his late majeſty, every heir to the crown of Great Britain, is declared, as far as relates to the ſucceſſion, to be major at 18: that is, in caſe of the reigning ſovereign dying, his heir, having accompliſhed the age of 18 years, ſhould reſume the reins of government without need of a regent, which has often been attended with great political difficulties—but during the life of the king, the prince is not of age till he is twenty-one, nor can he take a ſeat in the houſe of peers till he has fully attained it.

The following is a general view of the trials of the rioters:

In London and Middleſex.		In Southwark.	
Tried in all - -	84	Tried in all - -	50
Found guilty -	34	Found guilty -	24
Reſpited - -	15	Reſpited - -	18
Executed - - -	19	Executed - - -	6
Acquitted - -	50	Acquitted - -	26

It is worthy of remark that of the ſeveral perſons, male and female, executed on account of the late riots, ſeventeen of them have been under 18 years of age, and three of them not quite 15.

The fitting out warlike ſquadrons by the northern powers, and the arrival of the Ruſſian men of war in our ports, preſents a new æra in naval hiſtory. The laſt time the Ruſſian fleet entered our ports, they were ſuppliants for aſſiſtance and inſtruction in maritime affairs: we furniſhed them with ſtores, and lent them our officers, by which means we gave them the firſt hope of becoming a naval power. We have thus warmed the frozen bear, who in return whets her tuſks againſt us.

A private letter received yeſterday from Holland, by the Dutch mail, ſays, that there are thirty ſail of ſhips in the Texel, all ready laden for ſea, bound with ſtores for France, and that they are only waiting the arrival of ſome Ruſſian men of war to convoy them there.

If the above account is really true, we may conclude ſays a correſpondent, that the ſpirit and deſign of the northern confederacy goes ſomewhat further than ſeems conſiſtent with that ſtrict neutrality, which thoſe powers pretend to adopt. In circumſtances like the preſent, the protection of their own trade is all that the law of nations will adjudge to any people; and even that much, in particular caſes, may appear problematical. But ſurely there can be no licence or authority founded in the regulations hitherto eſtabliſhed among ſovereign ſtates, for any of them to aſſume a right of protecting another in carrying on a commerce to the prejudice of a third party. The moment therefore, that Ruſſia take the Dutch ſhips under convoy, ſhe may be conſidered as having virtually declared war againſt Great-Britain.

DUBLIN, May 21. Friday evening the following dreadful affair happened in the town of Drogheda:—Being the fair day, two drunken ſoldiers attacked a ſervant girl in Weſt-ſtreet, and began to uſe her with great indecency, which a countryman obſerving, knocked one of them down: the other drew his ſword, and wounded the countryman in the head; this ſo exaſperated the ſpectators, that they beat the ſoldiers ſeverely, and obliged them to take ſhelter in their barrack; from whence immediately iſſued a ſerjeant and eight men, who marched to ſaid ſtreet, and, whilſt the volunteers were aſſembling to prevent further miſchief, fired on the people, killed five on the ſpot, wounded four more ſo deſperately that they are ſince dead, and two others are not expected to recover.—The offenders are ſecured and lodged in goal.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, of Dec. 30, 1780.

To the PEOPLE of VIRGINIA.

Friends, Countrymen and Brethren,

WHEN we made our firſt efforts to reſcue the liberties of America from the fetters of arbitrary power, the VIRGINIANS ſtood foremoſt in the exerciſe of public virtue; the love of our country ſeemed to predominate over every other paſſion, and military glory alone was the object that fired the pride of our ambition: wiſdom preſided over our meaſures, and the ſtamp of policy marked the determination of our councils. Difficulties at length grew upon us, and we have learnt to forget our duty; a ſtrange degeneracy of manners, and a total ſubverſion of principle has almoſt offuſcated the radiancy of our hopes. For God ſake my countrymen rouſe from your lethargy, look into conſequences, and return to your priſtine vigour. Pauſe but for a moment, and ſeriouſly examine into the motives which influenced your former conduct, and the reaſons that directed and governed your latter. Have you already forgot that we are ſtruggling for the ineſtimable bleſſings of liberty, and that we are ſetting up a new empire in oppoſition to the moſt imperious power upon earth? Have you forgot the inſults that were offered us by Great-Britain, and the ſolemn promiſe we made to each other when we appealed to the ſword for juſtice, "that we would die or be free in the ſtruggle?" Can you ſuffer reflection to have the exerciſe of deliberate reaſon and not feel a virtuous indignation at the ravages committed by the enemy on our land: the cruelties inflicted upon our inhabitants in their ſolitary huts, and the barbarities practiſed upon our ſoldiers while they were fighting for our ſafety, and bleeding for our property? I ſay can theſe things be reflected on and not agitate the feelings of every generous mind? Gratitude and duty ought to ſtimulate our actions to the accompliſhment of that end which involves in it the happineſs of every perſecuted ſon of liberty. I mean the independence of America.

There is a dignity in the ſoul of man, which, when interwoven with the intereſt of his country, makes him act as if he was immortal: every power of his mind ſeems heightened to a peculiar greatneſs, and all his actions blaze with the refulgency of magnanimity and patriotiſm. The moment is near at hand when we ſhall all be tried to the very quick, and if a manly and virtuous ſpirit is not immediately cheriſhed, the bayonet will be in the bowels of our country before we ſhall have power to mark the limits of its vengeance. From the beſt and moſt authentick accounts we are aſſured that the greater part of the Britiſh force will be turned the next campaign againſt Virginia, and that every preparation is now on foot to make the conqueſt of it (as they think) certain and inevitable. Great God what a picture of diſtreſs would a conqueſt of this country preſent to a ſenſible mind! Let us ſuppoſe, by way of trying our feelings, that they ſhould ſucceed (deteſted thought! was it poſſible, I ſhould weep over it) what would be our hopes and expectations? A life of infamy dragged out in chains, and rendered forever miſerable by ſevere and bitter reflections; the epithet of rebel eternally crammed down our throats by ſome haughty Scotchman or imperious Briton; and a confiſcation of property; the pains of bondage, and the diſgrace of the gibbet to ornament the black catalogue of conſequences, would attend our downfal. Virginians think of the danger that threatens a bleeding country! Awake to public virtue and ſleep no more in the arms of indifference and ſupineneſs.

A people ſtruggling for liberty, become always the favourites of Heaven; and though ſome have failed in their attempts, it proceeded more from their apoſtaſy than any powers their enemies had to conquer them. The Dutch perſevered through a war of twenty years and upwards, maintained their independence againſt the power of Spain, and broke the chain of tyranny that had for ſuch a length of time fettered them to the block of oppreſſion. The people of Switzerland poſſeſſed of an elevated notion of liberty, contended for their rights, and fixed the ſovereignty of their independence againſt every attempt that could be made to ſubdue them. If we look back into more ancient times we ſhall view the free ſtates of Greece riſing to eminence and glory through a cloud of difficulties. The Perſian army terrible in numbers ſeemed to fix their total ruin, but fate itſelf could not intimidate or alarm them; the brave Leonidas made a noble ſacrifice of himſelf and 300 of his countrymen at Thermopylæ, to convince the haughty Perſians that men determined to be free would be ſo; and although the force of Xerxes appeared ſufficient to conquer and ſubdu the world, yet ſuch was the impreſſion which the valour of the Grecians made upon him, that he abandoned the expedition. In Rome patriotic zeal and a flame of liberty directed the actions of ſome of her citizens to ſuch deeds of glory that their names have been handed down from age to age with all the gilded ornaments of immortal fame.

We are now in a ſituation that has fixed upon us the attention of the whole world; expectation ſets Argus like with an hundred eyes to view our actions, and every misfortune proclaims aloud a neglect that muſt ſtain us with diſhonour.

Then my countrymen, let us learn to be great by the example that is gone before us; let us catch from the Dutch, the Swiſs, the Grecian, and the Roman ſpirit, a ſpark of each excelling virtue and compound a character of fortitude, reſolution, firmneſs and magnanimity, to ſtem the torrent of our approaching danger, and aſſert a freedom which we dare maintain.

TIMOTHY STANDFAST.

HARTFORD, December 18.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

The inſerting the following in your next will oblige a large number of your cuſtomers.

ON the evening of the 26th ult. the infamous Traitor ARNOLD was carried through this town in effigy: he made his appearance ſitting on his coffin, in a horſe cart, hung round with ſeveral pair of ſplendid lanthorns; behind the Traitor ſtood the Devil, who ſeemed however aſhamed of ſo unprofitable a ſervant; the Traitor being dreſs'd in uniform, pinioned, and properly accoutred for the gallows, having made the tour of the town, was brought under ſtrong guard to the place of execution, where, in the view of ſome hundred ſpectators, he was formally hanged, cut down, and buried. The numerous populace, expreſs'd their univerſal contempt of the Traitor, by the hiſſing, exploſion of a multitude of ſquibs and crackers with which they graced his exit; as well as their joy at the timely diſcovery of his helliſh treaſon, by a beautiful illumination of the town. The whole proceſſion and execution, with all things pertaining to the exhibition were conducted with the greateſt decency and good order. Thirteen vollies were fired by the guards, and three cheers given by the people in teſtimony of their joy that the ſtates were rid of the Traitor, which cloſed the ſcene. On the breaſt of the Traitor was fixed a label, expreſſive of his real character: the juſtice of his condemnation; and a bequeſt of his ſoul to the Devil. A label from the Devil's mouth announced his acceptance of the bequeſt, in regard to the Traitor's intentional ſervice; but on account of his motly performance, aſſigned him a place below every Devil of enterprize and principle.

New-Milford, October 31, 1780.

'Tis hoped the ever memorable 25th of SEPTEMBER, (the day when the blackeſt of crimes was unfolded) will be obſerved yearly throughout the United States of America, and handed down to the lateſt poſterity, to the eternal diſgrace of the TRAITOR.

From Rivington's Royal Gazette, of Dec. 27.

Extract of a letter from on board of his majeſty's ſhip Egmont, at Jamaica.

"On the 10th of October, we then laying at St. Lucia, with four ſail of the line, and three or four frigates, at the approaching of a hurricane, we and another 74 gun ſhip, were obliged to cut our cables and run to ſea; the night following we loſt our three maſts and bowſprit; after the gale was over, we rofe jury maſts, and bore away for Jamaica, little expecting to ſee any other ſhips in the ſame condition, excepting any others belonging to the ſame ſtation as ourſelf, on account of our ſuppoſing the hurricane had not reached Jamaica; but when we arrived, we found four ſail of the line, one 50 gun ſhip, one 44, and one frigate in the ſame ſtate as ourſelves; for the gale reached as far as Bermudas, where they were diſmaſted. In this iſland, with an earthquake and an inundation of the ſea, three towns were nearly ſwallowed up, and about 500 families periſhed; the Unicorn frigate, in the hurricane loſt her mizenmaſt, and afterwards was taken and carried into Cape Francois; I cannot give any account of the damage ſuſtained among the ſhipping on the ſtation we were on, as we had not had any accounts from them, but in my opinion they muſt have received a great deal of damage likewiſe, for we left at St. Lucia, two 74 gun ſhips, which by the ſituation of ourſelves, and the time we cut away from them, the ſhips we left behind could not weather out the hurricane without going on ſhore; the ſhip that cut away the ſame time as we did, has not been heard of; in ſhort, any others, excepting one 44 gun ſhip, that loſt her maſts, which arrived here two days after us, and brought in two French prizes, which ſhe took the day after the hurricane, both diſmaſted, with French troops on board to the amount of 250 men; they were part of a convoy of 60 ſail of tranſports, with 12,000 men on board lately from Old France, and had only anchor'd in Martinico twelve hours before the hurricane came on, and were all blown out to ſea again. The ſame time the Endymion (the name of the above mentioned ſhip) took the two prizes, ſhe was in the middle of upwards of forty or fifty of them, all diſmaſted; ſhe ſaw five ſail founder cloſe to her, all having troops on board, likewiſe they were informed by the captain of the French tranſport, that ſeveral more had foundered; the ſaid troops we are informed were deſtined to retake St. Lucia from us, which we had timely intelligence of and were prepared for the reception of them, when the hurricane came on."

BALTIMORE, January 9.

A few days ago the ſloop Porpoiſe of 10 guns, and an armed barge, under the command of colonel John Stewart, (who hath ſignalized himſelf for his intrepidity on various occaſions) went down the Bay in queſt of the enemy's picaroons, which have long, with impunity, infeſted Cheſapeake. We have not yet obtained the particulars of the colonel's operation; but we are aſſured, that a ſmall Privateer, belonging to New-York, of 4 carriage and 6 ſwivel guns, hath been captured after a ſharp conflict, by captain Revelly, and company whom the colonel detached, in the barge, to attack her as ſhe lay in Shore, out of the reach of the Porpoiſe's guns.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatius, dated Dec. 5th.

"I am informed by a gentleman, juſt arrived from London, and who ſaw Mr. preſident Laurens, a few days before he came away, that that gentleman was confined very cloſe to an apartment 12 feet ſquare, in which there was a centinel and a yeoman of the guard. His black ſervant was allowed to attend him, none others had been permitted to ſpeak with him, except his ſon and Mr. Manning, in company with an officer, for half an hour.

"The Portugueſe and Engliſh are not on the beſt footing, the former having refuſed commodore Johnſtone leave to fit out ſome veſſels at Liſbon.

"The enemy's ſucceſs at Camden had reached London. If we may judge from the late News-papers from thence, the idea of ſubduing America, hardly exiſts, though it appears more troops are going out: and it is ſaid ſir H. Palliſer is to command the fleet at N. York.

"We have letters from Holland as late as the firſt of November. Some people there think there is great probability of a war, that is, if the confederacy of the Northern Powers is firmly agreed to.

"The Experiment of 50 guns, and the Sybil of 32 guns, (French men of war) lately arrived here from the French iſlands, with a fleet, and took back another of 40 odd ſail."

Best possible image.

This Morning, just as this paper was going to press, the Schooner Two Sisters, captain Foster, arrived here in 14 days from St. Eustatia. Captain Foster saw five ships of the British fleet lying in Hampton road, the rest had gone up James river with Arnold and the troops under his command.

Extract from an Antigua Gazette brought by captain Foster.

St. JOHN'S, December 20.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, Dec. 16, 1780.

"We hear that Sir George B. Rodney, with 15 sail of the line and a large body of troops, had sailed from Barbados on an expedition, some think Grenada the object, as a large fleet under Dutch colours were met by a vessel in the neighbourhood of that island. It is reported that five sail of French line of battle ships are at St. Vincent's, if so, perhaps he may shew them the way to English-harbour."

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.

In CONGRESS, January 5th, 1781.

THE committee to whom were referred the letter of Abraham Skinner, commissary general of prisoners, and other papers relative to the treatment of prisoners in the hands of the enemy, delivered in a report; as follows,

"THAT, notwithstanding every effort of Congress to obtain for our people, prisoners in the hands of the enemy, that treatment which humanity alone should have dictated, the British commander, unmindful of the tenderness exercised towards their men, prisoners in our hands, and regardless of the practice of civilized nations, have persisted in treating our people, prisoners to them, with every species of insult, outrage and cruelty. Officers and men are indiscriminately thrown into the holds of prison ships and into loathsome dungeons, and there deprived of fuel and the common necessaries of life, by which means many of the citizens of these states have been compelled to enter into their service, to avoid those distresses which a conduct so contrary to the law of nations had brought upon them. Our seamen taken upon the American coast have been sent to Great-Britain, or other parts beyond seas, to prevent their being exchanged, or to force them to take arms against their country: that, in the opinion of the committee, an exercise of the law of retaliation has become necessary, as a justice due to those citizens of America, whom the fortune of war has thrown into the power of our enemy:" whereupon

Resolved, That copies of the letter of Mr. A. Skinner, and the other papers referred, be transmitted to the commander in chief, and that he be directed to enquire into the manner in which our people, who are prisoners, are treated by the enemy, and that he give immediate orders to the commanding officers at the different posts to take particular care that the British prisoners receive the same allowance and treatment, in every respect, as our people, who are prisoners, receive from the enemy.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective executives to take effectual measures for carrying into execution the act of Congress of January 13th, 1780, respecting prisoners taken by the citizens, troops or ships of particular states:

That the board of admiralty issue orders not to exchange any British sea officers or seamen, until the enemy have returned to some of their garrisons in America, such seamen as they have taken upon the American coasts, and sent to Great-Britain, or other parts beyond sea; and that the board of admiralty give orders for continuing the treatment of prisoners as herein directed, until they receive orders to the contrary from Congress or the commander in chief.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

THE deposition of George Batterman, passenger on board the brig Providence, from Turks-Island bound to Rhode-Island, of lawful age, testifies and declares, "That he was captured the fifteenth day of September last, by the Intrepid, a sixty-four gun ship, belonging to the British King, commanded by James Anthony Pic Mewloy, who with his own hands took every stitch of cloaths the prisoners brought on board and hove them over board, on purpose to distress them, as they were of no service to him; and on the twenty eighth of said month put us on board of the prison-ship at New-York, where we were served about eight ounces of condemned bread per day, and about eight ounces of meat per week; from thence transported on board the Jersey, a sixty-four gun ship, where there were supposed to be eleven hundred Americans on board, and we were told that we were now in a King's ship, and that if we ran away we should be brought to the gangway and flogged, according to their articles of war; where we were supplied with the same quantity of bread and meat, though neither of them fit to eat; and after we were on board a few days there came on board recruiting officers, and finding that our officers persuaded our people not to enlist, or enter into their service, they came on board, and told all the officers to give in their names to be exchanged; the day following there came on board several boats and took them ashore, where, were informed they were sent to the provost, then telling the people that they never would be exchanged, they enticed them to enlist; after they found that this scheme would not take, they took another method, made another draught of officers and sent them on board of the Yarmouth, a sixty-four gun ship, and they informed us that they were sent to England, also that all officers of commissioned vessels should be sent to England. The tenth day of December they made another draught, to send in the fleet, and they called their names over before we came away. On the fifth day of December we were served one pint of water, when there was seventy-five puncheons in the hold. They have taken this method of starving us for the want of water to kill us, or make us enter into their service. They never allow a man that is sick to go to the hospital-ship, till they are so weak and low that they often expire before they get out of the ship. They never allow the sick to be mustered, only when there is a wet or damp air. The commanding officer on board told us, that his orders were, that if the ship took fire, we should all be turned below, and perish in the flames, which we experienced one day; by accident the ship took fire in the steward's room; the commanding officer ordered the Hessian guards to turn us below, and if we offered to resist, that they should fire among us, and if any of us should get into the water, they should fire on us, and kill us if possible.

GEORGE BATTERMAN."

Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, December 19th, 1780.

The above named George Batterman came before me, and, being cautioned to declare the truth, made solemn oath to the foregoing deposition by him subscribed.

S. HOLTEN,
justice of peace thro' the commonwealth.

True copy.
Attest. JOHN AVERY, secretary.

In CONGRESS, January 15, 1780.

CONGRESS, taking into consideration the eminent services rendered to the United States by brigadier general Sumpter, of South-Carolina, at the head of a number of volunteer militia, from that and the neighbouring states, particularly in the victory obtained over the enemy at the Hanging-Rock, on the 6th of August—In the defeat of major Wemyss, and the corps of British infantry and dragoons under his command, at Broad-River, on the ninth day of November, in which the said major Wemyss was made prisoner—And in the repulse of lieutenant colonel Tarleton and the British cavalry and infantry under his command, at Black Storks, on Tyger-River, on the 20th day of November last: in each of which actions, the gallantry and military conduct of general Sumpter, and the courage and perseverance of his troops were highly conspicuous:

Resolved therefore, That the thanks of Congress be presented to brigadier general Sumpter, and the militia aforesaid, for such reiterated proofs of their patriotism, bravery and military conduct, which intitle them to the highest esteem and confidence of their country; and that the commanding officer of the southern department do forthwith cause the same to be issued in general orders, and transmitted to general Sumpter.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Friday last arrived here the brig Fanny, captain Tanner, and schooner ——— captain Vicary, from the Havannah.

Yesterday came into port a prize brig, taken by the Fair American, captain Jackways, on her intended voyage from New-York to Charlestown. She has on board a valuable cargo, consisting of salt, wine, dry goods, &c. &c.

The British forces which lately embarked at New-York have landed in Virginia. We hear that major general Philips (of Burgoyne's Convention troops, but lately exchanged) commands on this expedition, altho' it is said that Arnold acts as a principal officer: this is confirmed by the following extract of a letter from Fredericksburg, received yesterday per post:

"Arnold, with about 1500 men and a few light horse, landed 15 miles below Richmond, and marched into that town on Friday, about 12 o'clock, They have destroyed Westham and all the public works, great quantities of rum and sugar, but dont understand they destroyed any tobacco. They retreated on the Saturday, about 12 o'clock, the same way they came. General Nelson is collecting the militia as fast as possible, and following them in order to harass their rear. We hourly expect the particulars."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam to his friend in this city, dated September 16.

"The capture of 55 ships at one; so much wealth; so many seamen and soldiers; and such quantities of stores, is a severe stroke to the English, and cannot but have the most excellent effects for us, both in the West-Indies and North-America. The right vein is now opened, and it is to be hoped that the courts of France and Spain will now be in earnest in convoying their own commerce, and cruising for that of their enemies. This is the short, easy and infallible method of humbling the English, preventing the effusion of an ocean of blood, and bringing the war to a conclusion. In this policy I hope our countrymen will join with alacrity. Privateering is as well understood by them as any people whatever; and it is by cutting off supplies, not by attacks, sieges or assaults, that I expect deliverance from our enemies; and I should be wanting in my duty if I did warn them against any relaxation of exertions, by sea or land, from a fond expectation of peace; they will deceive themselves if they depend upon it. Never, never, will the English make peace while they have an army in North-America."

Next Friday Evening the Philosophical Society are to meet, at the usual place, when an Election for new Members will be held.

A City Court will be held at the Court-house in this city, on Monday next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the first day of April next,

THAT noted and well accustomed TAVERN and PLANTATION known by the name of the SORREL HORSE, in Chester county, upon the Lancaster road, about fourteen miles from Philadelphia, lately kept by Michael Stadleman, deceased, but now in the tenure of Jacob Wagoner. The terms to be made known the first day of February next upon the premises, by the GUARDIANS.

N. B. The excellency of the stand makes it necessary to be known, that none need apply but such as come well recommended.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ff.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty office in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, on Saturday the Twentieth day of January, instant, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the Brigantine or vessel called the FANNY, burthen about 70 tons, James Townshend late master, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargo, taken at sea, on her intended voyage from New-York for Charlestown, sent into this port and libelled against, by JOSEPH JACKWAYS, (qui tam, &c.) To the intent, that the owners thereof, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned pursuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

Rose-Butter in Firkins,
TO BE SOLD, BY
Adam Hubley,

In the old burnt houses in Water-street, below Walnut street:

Muscovado Sugar,	Also,
Bohea Tea,	English Starch in barrels,
Molasses,	Chocolate,
Bristol Ale,	Writing Paper,
Port Wine,	Neats Tongues in kegs,
Boxes Soap,	Crosscut Saws,
	6d and 8d Nails.

And a few Dry Goods: Consisting of
Black Russels and Callimancoes, Bed-bunts, Durants Cambrics, double purple Calicoes, Scotch Threads, Ivory Combs, Barlow Penknives, &c.

A QUANTITY OF
School Bibles for Sale,
By the Dozen, at JOHN OLDDEN's store in Second-street, two doors below the church.

INK-POWDER.

The very best Black Ink-Powder may be had at

W. Poyntell's Stationary Store,

three doors below Market-street in Second-street, opposite the Meeting-house gate; its quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the best Aleppo Galls, and free from the gross particles that cause Ink to turn yellow, and in every other respect such as cannot fail to please those who chuse to write with the best INK.

It may be had by the Groce, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewise the best Black Liquid Ink.

At the same Place may be had, Writing Paper of the best quality, Slates, Blank Books, Spelling Books, Primmers, best Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c. &c.

THE Street Commissioners being informed, that a number of persons are willing to keep the Streets, of certain districts in this city, clean for the Manure: The PUBLIC are hereby Notified, That the Board of Commissioners meet at the Court house every Friday Evening, from Six to Eight o'clock, where any Person may apply for the above Purpose, and have such Districts appointed as may be agreed on, and have the Benefit of the Manure thereof. Jan. 12.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1781.

WAS brought to the stable of the subscriber, the 19th day of November last, by a person unknown, a Mouse coloured HORSE, about 7 years old, 14 hands and a half high, some saddle marks, and his off fore foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove his property and pay chages within Two weeks from this date, otherwise he will be sold to defray the expence of keeping him.

MARY BOGART,
Cross-keys tavern, corner of Third and Chesnut-streets.

This is to Inform the Public,
that I shall begin to drive a STAGE, from
Egg-Harbour to Philadelphia.

I will leave Anneh Kisley's, at Egg-harbour, and arrive at Robert Mattocks's, at the Blue-anchor on Monday, and from thence to William Cooper's on Tuesday, and on Thursday back to Anne Kisley's. All Gentlemen and Ladies that will oblige me with their Custom, shall be served with care and satisfaction, by me JOSEPH COKLYN.

FOR SALE,
A number of Books, elegantly Bound;
Consisting of

SWIFT's Works, 24 vols.	Letters from Italy, 2 vols.
Montaigne Essays, 3 vs.	Ganganelli's Letters, 4 vs.
Rosseau's Works, 10 vols.	Pennsylvania Gazette for 21 years, ending with 1773, 11 vols.
Pliny's Letters, 2 vols.	
Robertson's Hist. of Scot. 2 vs	Goldsmith's Natural History, 8 vols.
English Theatre, 12 vols.	
French, English, and Italian Dictionaries, 3 vols.	Guthrie's Universal History, 12 vols.
Johnson's Dictionary.	Rollin's Ancient Hist. 10 vs.
A large General Atlas.	Desaguliers Experiments, 2 volumes.
British Plutarch, 6 vols.	
Burney on Musick, 3 vs.	Hume's Essays, 4 vols.
Bacon's Works, 3 vs. fo.	
Pliny's Letters, 2 vols.	

Enquire of the Printers.

Drugs, Medicines, and Painters COLOURS, &c. To be Sold, By Chriſtopher, junr. and Charles Marſhall,

At their old Medicinal and Colour STORE, the ſign of the Golden-Ball and Apothecaries Arms, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Amongſt which are,

ANTIMON. Crud,
Calomel,
Cantharides,
Colocynth,
Cort. Peruvian,
Caſcarilla,
Flo. Chamœmel,
Fol. Senœ Alexr.
Gum Aloes,
Ammon,
Arabic
Aſſœtid,
Camphor,
Galbanum,
Myrha,
Opium,
Ichthyocolla,
Magneſia Alb.
Manna,
Merc. Dulc.
Viv. Crud,
Emetic Flav.
Ol. Lavendul.
Roriſmarin,
Vitriol,
Rad. Caryoph Amer.
Chinœ,
Galengal,
Gentian,
Jalap,
Ipecacoan.
Rhœi,
Sarſaparill.
Sal. Epſom,
Glauber,
Nitrum,
Sem. Aniſi,
Suc. Glycyrrhizœ,
Sulph. Flor.
Viv.
Tart. Cremor,
Emetic,
Vitriol Alb.
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Patent Medicines, viz.

BATEMAN's Drops,
Britiſh Oil,
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Daffy's and Squire's Elixir,
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Anderſon's and Hooper's Pills,
Walker's Jeſuit Drops and Electuary.
Greenough's Tinctures for Scurvey in the Gums and Tooth-ach,
Bitters, &c.

ALSO, Painters Colours, viz.

WHITE Lead,
Spaniſh Brown,
Yellow Oker,
Venetian Red,
Verdigreaſe, common and Diſtilled,
Umber,
Pruſſian Blue,
Vermillion,
Drop Lake,
King's Yellow;
Roſe Pink,
Carmine,
Blue Biſe and Verditer,
Ivory and Lampblack,
WITH
Linſeed Oil,
Bruſhes,
Tools,
Camel's Hair and Black Lead Pencils,
Gold Leaves and Dutch Metal.
GLASS of moſt Sizes for Pictures, Houſes and Cabbin Windows, with Glazier's Diamonds and Putty,
Blue Smalt and Magnes for Potters,
Crocus Martis and Putty for poliſhing,
Pumice-ſtone,
Froſts,
Crucibles,
Vials, &c.

N. B. Phyſician's PRESCRIPTIONS faithfully compounded, Boxes of Medicines for Ships or private Families living remote from a Doctor, careſully put up with ſuitable Directions; and our country Cuſtomers may depend on their Orders being particularly attended to.

Juſt Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
And TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian-king, by Wholeſale and Retail,
A large and general Aſſortment of the following
ARTICLES.

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths, o all colours,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,
Thickſetts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,
Duroys, Everlaſtings, Camblets and Corded Worſted,
Men's, women's and children's Worſted Hoſe,
Cotton Cords and Taſſels,
A quantity of Blanketing,
Fine Linens,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Coarſe and fine Hollands,
Cotton Checks,
Diapers and Dimethies,
Drawboys,
Marſeilles Quilting,
A quantity of the beſt Sewing Silks,
A quantity of Iriſh Linens,
A large and general Aſſortment of the beſt Engliſh SADLERY.
Mohair and Twiſt,
White & coloured Threads,
Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Cambricks, Lawns, and Kentings,
Taffaties, Perſians, Paduaſoys and Sarſnets,
Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Croſs-barred, ſtriped and plain Muſlins,
Britannias,
Check Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gauzes of different kinds,
A quantity of Lace,
Writing Paper,
Engliſh Shoes and Boots,

ALSO,
Madeira & Claret Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.
A quantity of the beſt Carolina Indigo.

TAKEN UP,

the 15th of September laſt, on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen,

A NEGRO man named SAM, five foot four inches high; he ſays his maſter's name is Thomas M'Kenley, living between Black-ford Town and ſtoney creek, Virginia, Shanodore county. The negro was taken in company with Daniel Brooks, from the above mentioned place, who he ſays ſtole him away from his maſter. His maſter is deſired to apply to William Tuller, butcher at the Yellow ſpring hoſpital, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, and he ſhall have him again.

JOHN KEAN,

At the Sign of the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, juſt oppoſite the Meal-market.
Is now opening a large and freſh Aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Which he propoſes to ſell, Wholeſale and Retail, on the loweſt Terms, viz.

BLUE, buff, purple, ſcarlet, and light-coloured, ſuperfine Broadcloths.
Brown, blue, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured Second Cloths.
Buff, white, and ſcarlet Caſſimers.
Purple, and a variety of ſpotted and blue forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth-coloured and white Pluſh.
Crimſon, and a variety of ſpotted, brown, claret-coloured, and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge De jean.
Prunellas.
Duroons.
Minorca Serges.
A variety of corded and plain worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemens jackets and breeches.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive and blue Serges.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marſeilles Quilting.
Blue, ſtraw, white, brown, and changeable Mantuas.
Black Sattin and Modes.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of different patterns and colours.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White Sheeting.
Flowered & millnet lawns.
Millnet lawn Handkerchiefs.
Striped, and ſtriped and ſpotted bordered, blue green, brown and crimſon, ell-wide Perſians.
White and crimſon Sarſnets.
Sewing ſilks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineneſs.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Ladies cotton Hoſe.
Silk Stockings and Mitts.
Purple Gloves and Mitts.
Twiſt of different colours.
Furniture Check.
Mens coarſe Hoſe and Mitts.
Small milled Hoſe.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Plated & Gilded Buttons.
Pen Knives.
Taylors & Small Sciſſars.
Paper and japanned Snuff-Boxes.
Buckle Bruſhes.
Hanover Laces.
Tapes and Bobbin.
Quality and Coat Binding.
Razors, of the firſt Quality, in Caſes, with Straps, &c.
Tully Garters.
Writing paper.
Braſs Cocks.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Braſs Nails.
Crooked Combs.
Horn Spoons.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
Bengals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands.
Hyſon and Bohea Tea of the firſt Quality.
A few Hogſheads of Claret.
Claret in Bottles.
Pots.
Skillets.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake Stones, &c.

ALSO,
Some Hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

Said KEAN begs leave to tender his greatful acknowledgements to thoſe, who have been ſo kind as to favour him with their cuſtom; and hopes, that an unremitting vigilance and care will make it their intereſt and inclination to continue their favours. To thoſe who have not experienced the cheapneſs and goodneſs of his wares, he holds forth the moſt cordial invitation, and wiſhes to convince them of the truth he aſſerts, rather by their own judgment, than by long oſtentatious promiſes.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Forbes,

ALLUM Salt by the buſhel or quantity,
Choice old Liſbon Wine in hogſheads and quarter Caſks, beſt French Brandy in pipes and hogſheads,
Bohea Tea by the cheſt or dozen,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugar,
Beſt German Steel,
And an elegant Aſſortment of the beſt Engliſh Flint Glaſs.

DROPT, laſt Thurſday morning, between Mr. J. Donaldſon's and W. Forbes's, a bundle of Continental MONEY, (chiefly ſmall bills) containing 1200 dollars, with ſmall bits of paper between every hundred. Any perſon finding the ſame, and delivering it to W. Forbes, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. Philad. Jan. 1, 1781.

WANTED Immediately, in PUBLIC SERVICE,
A Number of Good

Waggon DRIVERS.

Any ſuch may meet with Encouragement, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, in Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M.
For Pennſylvania.

Smith and Tilton,

At their Store in Second ſtreet, next door to the Friend's Meeting,
Have juſt Imported, in the laſt Veſſels from Europe and the Weſt Indies, the following Articles, which they will ſell cheap for Caſh,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths of all colours, with ſuitable Trimmings, Coatings, Forreſt Cloths and Naps, ſuperfine twilled white Swanſkins, Velvets, Velverets and Corduroys, Serge Denims, Sattinetts, Prunella, Callimancoes, Durants, cotton Checks, Iriſh, Lavill and Britagne Linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings, 3-4 Dowlaſs and Harlem Stripes, 6-4 and 7-4 beſt Flanders Bed-ticks, Aberdeen knitt and plain worſted Hoſe, India Perſians, Sattins, Peelongs and Modes, a neat aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, ſilk, romall, Bandano and printed linen Handkerchiefs, ſtriped and flowered bordered lawn ditto, Book Muſlin ditto, plain figured and ſtriped Gauzes, Cambricks and Lawns, mens and womens Gloves and Mitts, white and coloured Threads, buck and bone table Knives and Forks, Barlow and other Pennknives, braſs, white-metal and ſteel Thimbles, Pocket-books, Dutch Quills, ivory and horn Combs, 4 and 4 and a half pound Pins, Needles, &c. 7-4 8-4 and 10-4 ROSE BLANKETS.

Philadelphia, January 3d, 1781.

Twelve Specie Dollars Reward.

RAN away laſt night, a Negro man, about thirty-five years of age, named SANDY; of ſmall ſtature, knocked kneed, and ſmall legs; his feet when he walks tread wide apart; his inner ancle of the right leg hangs over the quarter of his ſhoe; his thumbs bend remarkably inward, and he talks thick, as if his tongue was too big for his mouth: he had on when he went away, a cinnamon brown coat, waiſtcoat and breeches, of homeſpun linſey, almoſt new; the breeches are fretted thro' between the knees. It is ſuppoſed he may attempt to go to New-York. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro in any goal, that he may be recovered, or brings him to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN GIBSON.

Philadelphia, December 25th, 1780.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN away this evening from the ſubſcriber, a negro wench named MARIA, alias AMORITA; ſhe is about thirty-four years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour: ſhe had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine ſhort lincey gown and petticoat almoſt new, a petticoat of green baize and one of tow linnen, a pair of men's leather ſhoes, good ſhifts of brown homeſpun linen, and aprons of the ſame. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to get into the Jerſeys, as ſhe came from thence, and once lived with Mr. Thomas Lowrey, of Flemington; but it is ſuſpected ſhe is now lurking in this city, or concealed by ſome free negroes.

She alſo took with her—her female child named JANE, about four years old, well made, fat, round faced and lively: had on, or took with her, a blue and white linſey frock.

Whoever will deliver the ſaid wench and child to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward.
JOHN DUFFIELD.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION or tract of land, lying in Anundle county, Maryland, on the great Falls of Patapſco, eleven miles from Baltimore town, and within three miles of Elk-Ridge Landing; containing ſix hundred and twenty-two acres, whereon is erected a merchant mill, with two water wheels and two pair of mill-ſtones, one burr the other pair Cologne, with boulting reels and hoiſting geers, all go by water; a framed mill-houſe, two ſtories high, 37 feet by 27 feet, a new framed dwelling houſe adjoining the ſame, with two rooms on a floor; a new ſaw mill adjoining the merchant-mill; all in good order: There is water ſufficient for three water wheels more; likewiſe fall enough on this tract for two ſets of mills more; likewiſe, a good framed farm houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a large framed barn, ſtabling and other out-buildings; there is about 150 acres clear'd land, with 200 bearing apple trees, and four hundreds young trees, lately ſet out, of the beſt grafted fruit, a large number of other kinds of fruit trees, ſuch as cherries of various ſorts, peaches and plumbs; the remaining part of the land well timbered and watered, and very good ſoil for wheat or other grain; all in good tenantable repair. For terms apply to ROBERT CORNTHWAIT, on the premiſes, JOHN CORNTHWAIT, Baltimore Town, or JOHN BROWN, Philadelphia.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Owners of WICACO MEADOWS, that the Managers have been under the neceſſity of laying a tax of ten ſhillings per acre, or the exchange in current money on ſaid Meadows, for the repairs of the Banks, Sluices, &c. And they are deſired to remember, that, according to law, the Treaſurer is empowered to demand two-pence in each ſhilling, as as fine for non-payment, which may be added to their tax every three months, during ſuch neglect, or their meadows may be ſeized, and in thirty days after ſeizure, unleſs the tax is paid, be let to the higheſt bidder; and the law will certainly be put in force, as the repairs of the Banks, Sluices, &c. will admit of no delay.
By Order of the Managers,
Jan. 8, 1781. PETER PARIS, Treaſurer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB: 700.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all perſons having any Demands againſt the Office of Lieutenant, that they do immediately produce their Accounts, with their Vouchers, to the Sub-lieutenant that preſides over the diſtrict in which they reſide, or to the ſubſcriber, in order for payment.

WILLIAM COATS,
Jan. 16. Lieutenant of Philadelphia County.

In the Preſs and will be Publiſhed in May next,

By Styner and Ciſt,

Printers in Second-ſtreet, THE

FIRST LINES OF THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC,

By WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D. & P.

The Author of this Work is too well known in the literary world to ſtand in need of much commendation. He has produced a revolution in phyſic. His ſyſtem is now adopted in Britain, and begins to make its way into France, Holland and Germany. The above work is the Text Book of his Lectures on the practice of phyſic; but comprehends the outlines of his diſcoveries on the cauſes and cures of diſeaſes.

The EDITOR is happy in an opportunity of introducing them to the Knowledge of the Faculty and Students of Medicine in America. He hopes they will be doubly acceptable to the Phyſicians and Surgeons of the Army and Navy of the United States.

They will be printed in a neat Octavo Volume, and the price will be as reaſonable as is conſiſtent with the preſent high price of paper and labour.

A Specimen of this New Edition may be ſeen at the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

By Francis Bailey,

In Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A Table of French Verbs,

Auxiliaries, Regulars and Irregulars,

Conjugated throughout all their Tenſes and Moods;
And ſhewing how to form their Simple Tenſes from their Infinitive Mood,
And how to find their Infinitive Moods from their Terminations:
Together with REMARKS on particular IRREGULARITIES.

Inſcribed TO THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, By M. CARRE.

This TABLE is particularly calculated for the uſe of the colleges, ſchools and academies where the French language is taught; and it is not only fit for beginners, but even for perſons who have already acquired a conſiderable knowledge of the French tongue; the numberleſs irregularities of the French verbs being ſeldom well known, even by natives; this Table ſhews them all in a moſt diſtinct manner, and one may, at a ſingle glance, find out any irregularity of any particular verbs.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Briſtol townſhip, about the middle of October laſt, a Brindle COW, with ſome white about her belly, a piece cut off her right ear. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

ADAM BAKER. Jan. 15.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the firſt day of April next,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN and PLANTATION known by the name of the SORREL HORSE, in Cheſter county, upon the Lancaſter road, about fourteen miles from Philadelphia, lately kept by Michael Stadleman, deceaſed, but now in the tenure of Jacob Wagoner. The terms to be made known the firſt day of February next upon the premiſes, by the GUARDIANS.

N. B. The excellency of the ſtand makes it neceſſary to be known, that none need apply but ſuch as come well recommended.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Middleton townſhip, Cumberland county, about the firſt of July laſt, a dark Brown COW, 12 or 14 years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM MOORE. Dec. 5.

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE NEW-YEAR.

IMPOSSIBLE is it ſeriouſly to reflect on the narrow limits of human life, and that another very large portion of our time, even the term of a whole year, hath elapſed, without being ſenſibly affected at the near approach of that hour which will put a period to our exiſtence in time, and uſher us into the regions of eternity.

This important moment is contemplated by the righteous, thoſe who have ſo improved the talent of time as to have attained the riches of grace, not only without trepidation and fear, but even with complacency and delight. For however temporary intereſts and connections may demand their attention, or occaſionally, in an inattentive ſeaſon, abſorb too great a degree of their affections, habitually their love is ſupremely fixed on that moſt holy, beneficent and divine Being, the Father of nature and Lord of compaſſion, who hath abſolved their offences, through the merits of his ſon, renovated their hearts by the energy of his ſpirit, and qualified them for the enjoyments of his preſence: a ſpiritual apprehenſion of which, through the medium of faith, of the ſmiles of their Saviour, and of the ineffable and everlaſting honors and glories, and joys of his kingdom would occaſion them, were they to be attentive to their own happineſs only, moſt ardently to deſire a deliverance from thoſe years which may yet await them, and immediately to "paſs through the valley of the ſhadow of death."—As their treaſures are above, unremitted and fervent are their aſpirations after the poſſeſſion of their celeſtial inheritance, and nothing but the ſatisfaction of doing good, the expectation of arriving to greater eminence in virtue, and an entire acquieſcence in the divine will, cauſe them "in patience to poſſeſs their ſouls," and, with ſubmiſſion, to "wait all the days of their appointed time, till their change ſhall come."

Not ſo is it with him who hath conſumed his time in impiety, who hath been regardleſs of his almighty Creator and munificent Benefactor, except to offend him by deeds of wickedneſs, and who is ever obnoxious to the power of his diſpleaſure. The ſinful wretch cannot view the time of his death, but with ſenſations the moſt painful. His ſoul, indeed, is appalled and poſſeſſed by terror, when he recognizes that awful ſecond which will at once rob him of the world, and of its guilty pleaſures, and precipitate him into endleſs and inconceivable miſery, which will ſeclude him the happineſs of Heaven, cover him with infamy, and pierce him with the anguiſh of remorſe and ſelf-revenge. The gulf of deſpair, the images of horror and ſcenes of woe which will then be perceptible to his ſight, may juſtly occaſion the ſoul to be ſtruck with diſmay, ſhrink back on itſelf with fear, repine at its exiſtence, and wiſh a ſtate of annihilation.

The perſon who to himſelf is conſcious that he is expoſed to the maledictions of the divine law, that his actions are attended by vice, his thoughts polluted by ſin, and that his years have been marked by indolence, it is preſumed he will awake from his ſloth, gratefully adore that divine mercy which hath yet preſerved him from divine juſtice, permit wiſdom to predominate to excite him to contrition, and to direct his ſteps in the path of holineſs. Solicitous will he be, it is hoped, that the new year to him ſhall be happy, by its becoming the beginning of a new life; that in future new ſhall be the object of his eſteem, the purſuit of his ambition, and the pleaſures of his heart; and that no longer he will ſuffer himſelf to be allured by the tinſel of vanity, to be diveſted of peace by the reproaches of guilt, or be liable to wrath through the demerits of ſin.——If he is ſtrengthened by youth, he will rejoice that he may yet be enabled to devote years to the ſervice of his GOD; but if debilitated by age, he will be particularly anxious to "redeem the time," becauſe his "days have been evil."

The man of goodneſs will deplore his infirmities, and lament that his life of holineſs, innocence and utility hath not been more conformable to the all-perfect example of his divine Redeemer. His proficiency in grace will elate his ſoul, and a retroſpect of his acts of religion, as they evince the juſtneſs of his faith, his heavenly extract and aſſurance of the divine favour and protection, will ſolace him if in affliction, ſuſtain him if aſſaulted by temptation, inſpire him with new reſolutions of piety, ſtimulate him with invincible fortitude, to perſevere in the chriſtian courſe, and to riſe ſuperior to every impediment in the way of ſalvation.

Thus acting, the ſaint will revere his character, excel in righteouſneſs, add luſtre to ſplendor, and felicity to pleaſure.

Thus acting, the ſinner will retrieve his name, do honour to chriſtianity, eſcape perdition, and enter upon a new ſtate on the commencement of the New-Year.

PHILAGATHUS.

January 1, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

By James Davidſon, No. 1,

The north-eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets

The following genuine Patent Medicines, viz.

HARLEM Oil, Keyſer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Daffy's Elixir and Turlington's Balſam of Life;

Dr. Ryan's incomparable, Worm deſtroying

SUGAR PLUMBS,

Neceſſary to be kept in all Families.

SO exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their tranſcendant excellency in the deſtroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots of the Duodenum, or guts next the ſtomach, but they paſs through the ſmalleſt paſſages of the body, and purge away thoſe ropy and ſlimy humours which are the cauſe of thoſe pernicious vermin, and the ſource of many other diſorders: They are one of the beſt purges in the world for groſs bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, ſafe and pleaſant, they wonderfully cleanſe the bowels of all ſtiff and clammy humours, which ſtop up the parts and prevent the juice of food being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the caſe with children, and is attended with a hard belly, ſtinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of ſtrength in the lower parts: Likewiſe ſettled head-achs and pains in the head, ſwellings, old ſores, ſcabs, tetters or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and ſkin reſtored to its original purity and ſmoothneſs; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obſtructions of the urine or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once ſtrike at the true cauſe of the ſcurvy and entirely deſtroy it, and all ſcorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, ſo as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taſte and ſight as loaf ſugar.

I have by theſe plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs and agues, which diſtempers are very common and troubleſome to families, and the want of theſe plumbs are the ruin of many childrens conſtitutions.

Theſe plumbs enrich and ſweeten the whole maſs of blood, carry off all groſs, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a freſh and healthy complexion in ſuch as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretick, cleanſing the reins of ſlime; it expels wind, and is a ſovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off ſour vapours which occaſion many diſorders in the head. It opens all obſtructions in the ſtomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; cauſes a good appetite and helps digeſtion. It hath been found wonderfully ſucceſsful to ſuch perſons as are going into chronic diſtempers, as aſthmas, phthiſics, or ſhortneſs of breath, dropſies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial perſons are ſatisfied, that the medicine which works upon ſuch humours, will almoſt reach any diſtemper, if not too far gone, ſince corruption and putrefaction are the forerunners of all diſeaſes; therefore no better phyſic can be taken for all ages, ſexes and conſtitutions, from infancy to old age. Theſe plumbs are highly ſerviceable to the female ſex, from the age of fourteen to twenty years, and from forty to fifty. Each box contains one dozen of theſe plumbs, price Ten ſhillings, with printed directions.

Diagnoſtic Signs of Worms.

Paleneſs in the face, itching of the noſe, hollowneſs of the eyes, grating of the teeth when aſleep, dullneſs, pains and heavineſs in the head, a dry cough and itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet ſleep, often ſtarting, loſt appetite, ſwelled belly, knawing and biting about the ſtomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirſts, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, ſtinking breath, &c.

Directions for taking them.

A child from 1 to 2 years may eat one plumb, from 2 to 4 one and a half, from 4 to 6 two, from 6 to 8 two and a half, from 8 to 12 three, from 12 to 15, and all above the age, may eat 4 plumbs, one hour or two before up-riſing, not to drink during that time, but afterwards drink warm tea, whey or water gruel; in taking them, the patient muſt ſtay two or three days betwixt each doſe.

In agues the ſame quantity muſt be taken, two, three or four hours before the fit comes on, and be repeated three times. In whooping or chin coughs give the quantity abovementioned.

From the St. James's Chronicle, of July 13th, 1780.

EXECUTION DAY.

THE following true but dreadful picture of execution day will, I hope, be sufficient to shew why a thorough reformation should take place, not only in Newgate, but in the manner in which the unhappy wretches are conducted from thence to the place of Execution.

When the day arrives in which the condemned criminals are to suffer, and have only that one morning to live, one would expect to see, not only the unhappy criminals impressed with a deep sorrow, and shewing the strongest signs of a thorough contrition, but that every person present would appear in silent sadness. The reverse, however, is the case! the horrid aspects of turnkeys and jailors, in discontent and hurry; the sharp and dreadful looks of Rogues that beg in irons, but who wish to rob you if they could; the bellowing of half a dozen names at a time to enquire after one another; the variety of strong voices, howling in one place; scolding, quarelling, and swearing in another; loud bursts of laughter in a third; the substantial breakfasts that are made in the midst of these scenes of horror; the seas of beer and gin that are swallowed: the incessant outcries for more; the bawling answers made by tapsters; the impudent and unseasonable jests; their dirty hands, and general nastiness; with the oaths and imprecations echoed from every quarter of the jail, added to the melancholy noise of chains and fetters differently sounding; would compose all together one of the most horrid spectacles the eyes of thinking men can behold! yet how much more terrifick is this dreadful scene rendered by the behaviour of the men just setting off for execution, who are madly drinking, or uttering the vilest ribaldry, and jeering others that are less impenitent, while the ordinary bustles among them, and shifting from one to another, distributes scraps of good counsel to inattentive hearers, and near him the hangman, impatient to be gone, swears at their delays!

At last out they set, and with them a torrent of mob bursts through the gate, among which are the idlest of holiday-makers, such as 'prentices and journeymen of the meanest trades, and as the day is publickly announced a week before in the papers, all the thieves and pickpockets of both sexes now meet with that security which large mobs are a safeguard to, so that this becomes a jubilee day for all offenders who dare not appear on any other, and this confusion resembles a free mart, where there is an amnesty for all outlaws.

The way from Newgate to Tyburn now becomes one continued fair for whores, rogues, and the meanest rabble, and there are none so lewd, so vile, or so indigent, of either sex, but may find a paramour. Where the crowd is the thinnest the mob are the rudest, and dead dogs, cats, &c. fly about, and are deemed excellent pastime; for they have no enemies to encounter but cleanliness and good manners; the nearer they approach the gallows the more the disorder encreases; blows are struck, heads are broke, and pieces of swinging sticks are hurled about; these, with the sound of different noises, and variety of outcries that are heard on every side, make up a discord not to be paralleled.

It is possible (though barely so) that a man of extraordinary holiness, by anticipating the joys of Heaven, might embrace a violent death in such raptures as would dispose him to the singing of psalms; but to require this exercise, or to expect it from every wretch that comes to be hanged, is wild and absurd; frightful and impertinent! during all this time there is a possibility of a pardon arriving, and, in all the criminals opinion, a great probability; this sad clog hangs upon their minds till their body hangs, and prevents their preparing themselves for death so well as they otherways would. At length the ordinary and the executioner, having both performed their different duties, with little ceremony, and equal concern, seem tired, and glad it is over. This tragedy being ended, a fresh fray arises between the mob and the surgeons, about the property of the dead bodies, and the morning amusement ends with broken heads, bloody noses, and now and then the loss of more lives than died by the halter!

Bath, June 25.

LONDON, July 21.

LORRD George Gordon is to be indicted next term for constructive treason, under the clause in the act "of levying war against the King." The counsel for the crown maintain, that to the establishment of such a charge, it is not necessary to prove that the prisoner made use of the arms, instruments, array and operations common in war; but in the language of lord Loughborough, that "numbers supplied the want of arms."

Intelligence from LLOYD's LIST.

June 13. The Diana, Webber, from Lisbon to Newfoundland, is taken by the Nymph, French frigate of 40 guns, coming from Cape Francois, who burnt the Diana, and carried the captain and crew into Brest.

The Achilles, privateer of Folkstone, captain Yawkins, has sent into Portsmouth the De Vrow Anna, from Bayonne to Ferrol, with 1234 barrels of pork, 433 barrels of flour, and some wine, &c.

The George, Thomas, from London to Dublin, was taken off the Lizard the 29th ult. by the Black Princess privateer of Boston, and ransomed for 1000l. The privateer took captain Thomas as hostage, and the vessel is arrived in Fishgard road.

Taken and ransomed by the Duc D'Estissac.

The Swift of Peterhead, for 150 guineas; the Success of Kincardine, 300 ditto; the Charming Nelly of Sunderland, 150 ditto; the Elizabeth of Aberdeen, 115 ditto; the Swan of Campleton, 300 ditto; the ransomers arrived at Dunkirk.

Taken and ransomed by the Jackall.

The Elizabeth of Aberdeen, for 80 guineas.

June 16. The Hannah, Hinchinough, from Fyal to New-York, was taken the 29th of March by an American privateer, and sent for New London.

The Bataver, from Amsterdam to Brest, is taken and sent into Plymouth, by the Lighthorse privateer.

La Fortune, from Cape Francois for Bourdeaux, laden with sugar, coffee, indigo, &c. is taken and sent into Dartmouth by the Friendship privateer of that port, captain Abrahams.

The Hope, Potier, sailed from Liverpool for Africa in February last, and was taken by the French fleet and carried into Martinico.

The Elizabeth Gunsley, White, from London to Quebec, is retaken by the Mary and Greyhound privateers and sent into Mountsbay.

Portsmouth, July 7. The Sally and Rachel privateer, captain Hayes, of London, has taken and sent into Falmouth, the Emanuel, from Riga to Marseilles, with wheat, cordage, &c. She has also taken and sent into Weymouth, the Friendship, from Petersburgh to Bourdeaux, of 250 tons, laden with hemp and iron.

The Chance, Robertson, from Jamaica to Georgia, under convoy of the Jamaica man of war, overset in a violent gale of wind off Montego-bay. The people were saved by the boat belonging to the Amity-hall, captain Tarbet.

The John, Rawson, from Memel, is arrived at Whitehaven, after being taken by the Princess (supposed Black Princess) off the Clyde, and ransomed for 1000l.

Shetland, June 28. Three 32 gun frigates, and three sloops of 18 guns each, all French and American ships of war, have been on this coast since the 25th instant, and are professedly intended to cruize here, on purpose to intercept our Greenland and Streights St. Davis trade, as well as for our homeward bound Archangel, Norway and Baltic trade.

The William and John, Ramsey, from Whitehaven, arrived at Waterford the 7th instant. On the 4th, she was taken four leagues west of Tuscar, by the Black Princess, and ransomed for 500 guineas. The privateer had in company a lugger of 4 carriage and 16 swivel guns.

The brig Nancy, ——, from London to Quebec is retaken and sent into Bristol by the Mercury privateer.

The Vigilant, Bound, from Milford, is arrived at Pool, after being taken off Durlestone-bay, by a French row-boat, and ransomed for 450l.

The Providence, Pagan, from Liverpool to Chepstow, was taken off Bardsey, by the Flower of May, and ransomed for 300 guineas.

The Dartmouth, Giles, from Limington for Dartmouth, was taken and ransomed for 60l

Elinore, July 8. The Chatham and convoy sailed the 24th ult. The 6th the British ships that arrived from London, seven in number, about 50 leagues from Yarmouth, fell in with two privateers, one of 22 guns under French colours, and the other 18 guns under American colours, who they engaged and beat off. The Jenny and Blacket have suffered a good deal in their masts and rigging, and had three men wounded. The convoy from Hull and Shields are in the Cattegat.

The Nancy and Peggy, Cload, from Riga, is arrived at Park-gate, after being taken the 8th instant, off the Calf of Man, by the Black Princess privateer, and ransomed for 600l. Captain Cload says, they burnt a fine brig in his sight, and told him they had burnt a finer ship the day before, and that it was quite a matter of indifference to them, that they would as soon burn or sink as ransom; that they had 22 ransomers on board. After they had done with him they made sail for Scotland to meet other ships that were coming. Captain Cload fears they could not escape.

ANECDOTE of the LADIES.

AT Bristol, is an idiot, commonly known by the name of Foolish Tom, and who, for his quiet simplicity, gets a maintenance from the humane of that place. Some little time since, two young females, who had often entertained themselves with the fellow's natural simplicity, on seeing him come towards them, one exclaimed to the other, here comes poor Tom, well divert ourselves with him a little, and give him six pence. After they had sufficiently pleased themselves, they gave him the money, which the poor fellow turned and turned, looking upon the bosom of the lady who gave it, which lay panting under a handkerchief, too thin to be called an apology for covering: after he had gazed repeatedly on the money and the bosom, the fellow broke silence with "here, woman, take thy money back, and buy thyself a neckcloth!" Confusion and blushes were the consequence of this unexpected reproof, and had so good an effect on the ladies, that they, from that time, discontinued those practices so inimical to that invaluable gem, true female delicacy. Observe this, my fair country women, and know that a Bristol example is worthy your imitation.

An Electioneering Anecdote.—At a late election on a vacancy for a borough in the west of England, one of the candidates went into a barber's shop and desired to be shaved. While Strap was busy in his vocation, the candidate told him who he was, and expatiated largely on the advantages that would arise to the borough if he was elected. The barber heard him patiently, and on his giving him a ten pounds bank note for being trimmed, offered him his vote. Soon after the departure of the first candidate, his antagonist came to be shaved, talked as elegantly as the former, but gave a twenty pound bank note for being trimmed. On the poll the barber voted for the latter. The former, however, followed him, and said, "Strap, don't you remember that you shaved me?" "Yes, sir, replied "the barber, but I shaved the other gentleman since, "and his beard was twice as long."

The following (taken from a Jamaica Paper of the 15th of July last,) may serve to throw some light on the character of the British Admiral Sir PETER PARKER, noted for his furious attack of and disgraceful repulse at Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, in June 1776.

To Sir P—— P——.

WERE the history of the British admirals to undergo the most severe scrutiny, respecting public conduct, I believe all mankind would allow you the first place in the line of meanness, rapacity, and weakness. When we calmly look through the period you have possessed this station, we find you uniform in degrading the officer and the gentleman into the pirate and the buccaneer. Might I presume, sir P——r, to enter your closet in the cool recess you have chosen from the public business, I would ask you, if it was the hereditary reputation of the house of Luttrell, that first pointed him out as the hero of Omoa, or was it his parliamentary opposition to every measure of government, that received your approbation to a conduct which every officer in your fleet declares infamous. The history of your flag, has, I am afraid, never recovered the stains of Sullivan's Island. Did you raise its reputation by the valiant cruise through the Gulph, with the strongest fleet in these seas? what in the name of treachery, can you answer to the bringing two of the most capital ships of the squadron into port, to protect your dear person? could not your pique to the gallant Cornwallis, have been established at less than a national expence, or your character properly exhibited to mankind, without your refusal to see the officer who so gallantly fought the Janus? does the creating every boy in the fleet a master and commander, in prejudice of the first officers in the navy, serve to strengthen the sable shade? or, perhaps, you depend for reputation to the confirmation of C. H. who so gallantly defended OMOA. Were I your friend sir P——r, weak as you are, I would even dare to give you counsel; I would tell you, that the first point of your duty, was to defend the trade and property of this island, to strengthen the hands of government, and avoid the denomination of being the tool of a very despicable party. I would advise you to take a view of the conduct of the gallant Rodney, and instead of the mean security of a terra firma mountain, to face your enemy on their own coasts. Lay the distaff aside and let not the saying of admiral Gayton, your gallant predecessor, be verified; I am sure, if he could not —— a better admiral, you are in the public opinion held in equal contempt and detestation.

JUNIUS.

St. JOHN's (in Antigua) Nov. 14, 1780.

Extract of a letter from St. Vincent.

"It is not in my power to express to you our present wretched situation; on Tuesday night the 10th of October, the wind came round to the N. W. and blew very fresh from that quarter all night, at sunrise it came rather more to the Westward, and the gale encreased and by 9 o'clock, 15 vessels in the bay were drove ashore: 150 men were drowned, belonging to a French armed brig; the Juno, a fine frigate was lost, but all her hands saved. The gale still encreased until 12 o'clock, and then, I may say, there was never such a scene exhibited as from that hour 'till four o' lock in the afternoon. From the Church to doctor Connor's there was not the least part of a house or even a wall left; numbers of poor people lay shrieking under the ruins, and no person dared to go out to their assistance. All that could were obliged to fly up to the high land to save themselves from the flood, which overflowed almost the whole town; the wind began to abate about 5 o'clock, but it still rained without intermission. In this situation we remained until Thursday morning the 12th, when the sea and weather moderated, but such an appearance of wretchedness was never seen, it was enough to pierce the most obdurate heart; the greatest part of the town is in total ruins, few people had places to screen themselves from the rain, which continued for two days after. Our provisions, stock and cloaths are washed into the sea; nobody knowing where to apply for bread to satisfy the wants of nature: fortunately two merchants had landed a cargo of provisions a few days before, which was unhurt, and which was of infinite relief to us. General Du Montet was in the country sick; the house and every building was blown away, and he was exposed to the weather in the open pasture all night. He feels as much for our situation as we can do ourselves. The country has suffered as much as we have in town; there are only five people in the whole island that have saved their works: numbers of negroes are killed, and all the sugar made this crop washed away. In Trumakin one Mr. Museman had a large strong house which stood the wind, and every body in that valley took shelter there, to the amount of about 45 people; all the windows and doors were nailed up, when the flood came down and carried the house into the sea, and all the people perished except two, who were taken up the next day from the roof. The whole country looks as if it had been destroyed by fire, not a leaf standing upon a tree."

The following Proclamations, lately published in South-Carolina, are additional proofs of the benefit those deluded people receive who, trusting to the great promises from time to time held out by the British commanders in America, have submitted to take protection, in hopes of enjoying their property unmolested. They have not even the enjoyment of the common privileges of the most enslaved people on earth, while their protectors (as they stile themselves) remain among them: they forfeit the esteem and confidence of their fellow citizens, and, after the course of a few months (for they have never continued longer at any place, except New York) are left exposed to the justice of their injured countrymen, who had virtue enough to resist the temptation. Let every tory and lukewarm whig throughout the continent, recollect for a moment, whether this has not been literally the case at Boston, New-Port, Philadelphia, Virginia, Carolina and Georgia.

South-Carolina: By lieutenant colonel NISBET BALFOUR, commandant at Charlestown, &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received information, that large quantities of gold and silver coin have been exported and sent out of this province by persons using trade and commerce, to the prejudice of his majesty's service, as well as a manifest detriment of the community: for prevention whereof, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby strictly prohibiting the like practices in future, on penalty of forfeiting all such gold or silver coin which shall be attempted to be exported and sent out of this province, by any person or persons whomsoever, one moiety, or half part thereof, for the benefit of the informer, on conviction of the offender or offenders, and the other moiety, or half part thereof to the use of his majesty.

Given under my hand at Charleſtown, the ninth day of December, anno domini, 1780, and in the twenty-firſt year of his majeſty's reign.

NISBET BALFOUR.

South-Carolina: By lieutenant colonel NISBET BALFOUR, commandant at Charleſtown, &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS ſeveral perſons in this province have, ſince the ſurrender of Charleſtown, removed into the country great quantities of merchandize, under the pretence of carrying on trade and traffic in the back ſettlements, and there is great reaſon to believe that the rebels have thereby been ſupplied with many articles they were in want of; and for many other ſolid and juſt cauſes it is very neceſſary, that at preſent no ſtore ſhould be kept for the purpoſe of buying and ſelling goods or merchandize, except thoſe of the growth of this province, any where within the ſame, out of the limits of Charleſtown: I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, moſt ſtrictly prohibit all perſons whatever from opening ſtore, or buying or ſelling, in the way of merchandize, any goods or commodities not of the growth or produce of this province, at any place throughout the ſame, except in Charleſtown: And the more effectually to prevent ſuch practices, I do give notice, that in future, all waggons going from Charleſtown will be ſtopped at the gate, until the perſon who ſhall have the charge of the ſame ſhall produce and deliver unto a proper officer, who will be appointed to receive it, an invoice or bill of parcels of the ſeveral commodities in the ſaid waggons; and unleſs it ſhall appear unto the perſon ſo appointed, that the ſaid goods or commodities are purchaſed for the uſe of the perſon having the charge of them, or his employers, if in the ſervice, or his neighbour, having received his previous direction to carry the ſame and their reſpective families, the perſon appointed ſo to examine is to cauſe the ſaid waggons and the ſeveral commodities in them to be ſtopt until the matter ſhall be inquired into before the police: and if it ſhall appear, upon inveſtigation, that they were intended for other than the purpoſes ſo ſaid, they ſhall be forfeited and ſold, and the money ſhall be applied towards maintaining the poor, unleſs previous information hath been given of the intents for which the ſaid goods were carried: in which caſe one half ſhall be given to the informer, and the other half to the poor: And if any perſon ſhall hereafter offend, contrary to the tenor of this Proclamation, by keeping ſtore without the limits of Charleſtown, and information ſhall be given to any juſtice of the peace, for the diſtrict he reſides in, ſuch juſtice is hereby authorized and required to cauſe all goods, wares and merchandize in poſſeſſion of ſuch perſon to be ſeized, and to call to his aſſiſtance another juſtice and two or more freeholders, and if it ſhall appear to them, that the ſaid goods were intended for ſale, and the purpoſes of merchandize, they are hereby required to cauſe them to be ſold, and to give one half of the money ariſing from ſuch ſale to the informer, and the other half to the militia of the diſtrict, who ſhall then be actually out upon his majeſty's ſervice.

Given under my hand at Charleſtown, the 30th day of November, anno domini, 1780, and in the twenty-firſt year of his majeſty's reign.

NISBET BALFOUR.

From a late Charles-Town Paper.

IN conſequence of the powers in me veſted by the right honourable earl Cornwallis, and warrants received from his lordſhip and the commandant of Charleſtown, I do hereby make public to all whom it may concern, that I have given orders for the ſeizure of the eſtates, both real and perſonal, of thoſe perſons whoſe names are undermentioned, excepting ſuch property in Charleſtown, as is ſecured to thoſe who were in the town at the time of the capitulation: and I do hereby ſtrictly prohibit all and every perſon and perſons from attempting to conceal, remove, or in any way injure the ſaid property, on pain of being puniſhed as aiding and abetting rebellion.

I do alſo forbid the payment of debts due to ſuch perſons, whoſe names have been before or are hereafter mentioned, and whoſe eſtates are now under ſequeſtration—And I am warranted to require, that all and every his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, who are indebted as aforeſaid, do forthwith furniſh me with an accurate and exact ſtate of the ſame; and ſhould any perſon or perſons conceal, or in any reſpect prove backward in delivering to me ſuch information, they will be conſidered in the ſame light as thoſe who may attempt to remove, conceal, or injure the moveable property, and treated accordingly. And, the more effectually to prevent any colluſive practices, I do hereby promiſe to all thoſe who may make diſcoveries of the concealment of negroes, horſes, cattle, plate, houſehold furniture, books, bonds, deeds, &c. &c. &c. ſo that the property may be ſecured, and the delinquents puniſhed, a generous reward. JOHN CRUDEN.

Charleſtown, Dec. 5, 1780.

Reverend Robert Smith, John Mathews, William Gibbes, John Edwards, Thomas Savage, Thomas Shubrick, Arnoldus Vanderhorſt, Richard Hutſon, Richard Withers, James Neilſon, William Parker, Stephen Drayton, Benjamin Cattell, Alexander Gillon, Joſeph Legan, William Sanders, Henry Huſe, Joſeph Stann, Iſaac Ford, Thomas Taylor, Hawkins Martin, Charles Middleton, John Sanders, Samuel Sleigh, Nicholas Goodwin.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1781.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN laſt week, a ſorrel HORSE, about 12 years old, 14 hands high, has a ſtar on his forehead, and branded on the left ſhoulder W. S he is a natural trotter, and when he trots faſt ſtrikes his hind and fore hoofs. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and the thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars and reaſonable Charges for the horſe only, paid by MICHAEL SHUBART, in Seventh-ſtreet.

We are requeſted to inſert the following lines, addreſſed to thoſe AMERICAN LADIES who have lately diſtinguiſhed their patriotiſm, in generouſly contributing to the relief of the Soldiery.

"The attempt is praiſe."

ALL hail! ſuperior ſex, exalted fair,
Mirrors of virtue, heaven's peculiar care!
Form'd to inſpirit and enoble man,
The immortal finiſh of creation's plan;
Accept the tribute of our warmeſt praiſe,
The ſoldier's bleſſing and the patriot's bays!
For fame's firſt plaudit we no more conteſt,
Conſtrain'd to own it decks the female breaſt;
While partial prejudice is quite diſarm'd,
And e'en pale envy with encomium charm'd;
Freedom no more ſhall droop her languid head,
Nor dream ſupine, on ſloth's lethargic bed,
No more ſit weeping with the vet'ran ban!,
Thoſe virtuous brave protectors of her land,
Who nobly daring, ſtorm deſpotic ſway,
And ſhine the patriot wonders of the day:
For lo! theſe ſons her glorious race renew,
Cheer'd by ſuch gifts, and ſmiles and prayers—from you—
More precious treaſure in the ſoldier's eye,
Than all the wealth Potoſi's mines ſupply,
Or coſtly gems th' enlivening ſun awakes—
They prize the offerings for the donors ſakes.
And hence, ye ſiſter angels of each ſtate,
Their honeſt boſoms glow with joy elate,
Their gallant hearts with gratitude expand,
And trebly feel the bounties of your hand;
And wing'd for you their benedictions riſe,
Warm from the ſoul, and grateful to the ſkies!
Nor theirs alone; the hiſtorian patriots fir'd,
Shall feel the gen'rous virtue you've inſpir'd;
Invent new epithets to warm their page,
And bid you live admir'd from age to age;
With ſweet applauſes dwell on every name,
Endear your mem'ries, and embalm your fame;
And thus the future bards ſhall ſoar ſublime,
And waft you glorious down the ſtream of time,
The breeze of panegyric ſwell each ſail,
And plaudits pure perfume the encreaſing gale;
Then freedom's enſign, thus inſcrib'd, ſhall wave—
"The patriot females who their country ſave,"
'Till time's abyſs, abſorb'd in heavenly lays,
Shall flow in your eternity of praiſe.

A SOLDIER.

ALL Officers and Others, who now, or did formerly, belong the Pennſylvania Line, and have any Inliſtments in their hands, are requeſted to forward them without delay to this place, directed to General Wayne. Any expence attending will be paid.

TRENTON, January 13, 1781.

A City Court will be held at the Court-houſe in this city, on Monday next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

Next TUESDAY,

At TEN o'clock in the Morning,

AT THE

Northern-liberty Auction-Room,

KEPT BY

Alexander Boyd, & Co.

The upper End of Second-ſtreet,

Will be diſpoſed of at Public Sale,

A very GENERAL and GOOD ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

The Particulars too tedious to enumerate:

ALSO,

Houſhold & Kitchen Furniture,

A few Suits of Mens and Womens Apparel, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

A few Tons of Pearl Aſh,

To be Sold at Private Sale:

The Sample may be viewed.

N. B. A VENDUE will be held every TUESDAY, at ſaid Auction-Room, to begin preciſely at Ten o'clock. The Favours of the Public, in that way, will be thankfully received, and due Attention paid to the Buſineſs.

An Elderly Woman,

That can be well recommended, will go as HOUSE-KEEPER in a genteel family. None need apply but ſuch as will treat with proper reſpect a perſon who acts intirely from Principle. Enquire of the Printer.

Notice is hereby given, That I

am now ready to make Diſtribution of the Proceeds of the Sales of the Brigantine AJAX and CARGO, being a prize, taken by the Letter of Marque brigantine Captain BALL, and condemned in the FRIENDSHIP, Court of Admiralty for this ſtate.

All perſons having any claims on ſaid prize are deſired to make them, at my houſe in Front-ſtreet, near Pool's Bridge, within three days from the date hereof.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

or Exchanged for country Produce, or imported Goods,

A VERY valuable FARM, with two elegant ſeats for country houſes upon the Delaware, 12 miles from this city, on the Briſtol road. It is well wooded and watered, and has a ſufficient quantity of meadow. The improvements are, A good tenants houſe, barn, and ſome out houſes, with a thriving young orchard. A credit will be given for a conſiderable part of the money, if required. Apply to HENRY WARD PEARCE, Eſquire, Cecil county Maryland, or in Philadelphia to TENCH COXE.

Alſo a HOUSE in this city, in a good ſtand for buſineſs, and a very valuable FARM near Trenton, to be diſpoſed of in the ſame way.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Thomas,

In Market ſtreet, next door above Mr. DUNLAP's Printing-office,

For CASH, on reaſonable TERMS,

CALICOES, green and red Serges, Iriſh Linens, mens worſted Stockings, womens and childrens ditto, white Broadcloth, ſilk, cotton and linen Handkerchiefs, black Mode, Knives and Forks, Sciſſars and Penknives, Cutteau Knives, Two Hundred Pair excellent LEATHER BREECHES.

TO BE SOLD,

By Nicholas Perree,

At the Corner of Arch and Third-ſtreets, a

Very fine aſſortment of Needles and Pins,

By Wholeſale, or by four equal Portions.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION within three miles of this city, near Schuylkill, well ſtocked with fruit trees of various ſorts. A perſon well qualified to manage ſuch a place, to tend the markets, may have from 20 to 35 acres of land, part of it in good clover; has dwelling ſufficient for a large family; alſo milk houſe, ſtables, &c. For farther particulars enquire of the printer.

Long-Swamp townſhip, Berks county, Jan. 12, 1781.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, a black HORSE 14 or 15 hands high, between 5 and 6 years old, trots, paces and canters; has three white feet, neither brand nor ear mark: had on a new ſaddle and bridle, a new cirſingle, and an old green houſing. The thief (who ſaid his name was Conrad Funk, and that his father lives in Mannorland townſhip, 5 miles from Lancaſter) alſo took away between three and four dollars hard money: he is of the middle ſtature, ſmall viſage, about twenty-four years old, and can talk tolerable Engliſh: had on a blue great coat almoſt new, the cape lined with red and blue, a brown cloſe bodied coat, dark blue jacket, patched leather breeches, white linen ſtockings, blue and red mixed over ſtockings. He has often taken and ſold things thro' the country that were not his. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the horſe may be returned to his owner and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe only five hundred dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN EGNER.

To be ſold or let,

For a year or term of years,

A LOT of about ſix acres of LAND, with the ruins of a large brick houſe thereon, ſituated on Poplar lane in the Northern Liberties.

A two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot of GROUND, and FERRY-WHARFF, on the north ſide of Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet wharff, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet.

A Plantation in Abington townſhip, containing 107 acres of LAND, with a good dwelling-houſe thereon, late the eſtate of John Knight.

A moiety of 43 acres of LAND, in Germantown, on the main ſtreet, adjoining lands of John Bringhurſt and doctor Warner's, late the eſtate of Abraham Piſtorius.

A moiety of a 100 acres of LAND, in Whitpaine townſhip, adjoining lands of James Morris, and John Roberts's, late the eſtate of Iſaac Taylor. Enquire at the Univerſity, of JAMES CANNON.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Strawberry alley, the 24th of December laſt, an iron gray MARE, thirteen hands high and about three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, within three weeks, otherways ſhe will be ſold to pay charges.

ELIZABETH SUTTER.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Peter and Jacob Kuhn.

At their Store the north ſide of Market ſtreet, midway between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

CROSSCUT, whip, pannel, tennon and compaſs ſaws,
Raſps,
Files,
Chiſſels,
Gouges,
Plaining Irons,
Deſk, pew, cheſt and HL Hinges,
Square nob'd Latches with Bolts,
Thumb ditto,
Beſt ſpring Stock-Locks,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Screws,
Augers,
Spike Gimlets,
Tap and bung Borers,
Hammers and Pinchers,
Carpenter's Squares and Compaſſes,
Saw-Setts,
Cooper's Vices and Compaſſes,
Dawling-Bitts,
Marking and pincking Irons,
Caſtors,
Hooks,
Cheeſe Taſters,
Plaiſtering Trowels,
Men and womens ſwivel Stirrups,
Snaffle Bitts,
Common ditto,
Spades and Shovels,
Iron Candleſticks,
Bellowſes,
Shovels and Tongs,
Chaiffing Diſhes,
Raizors and Sciſſars,
Ivory Combs,
Penknives,
Corkſcrews,
Shoe, knee and waiſtband Buckles,
Elegant plaited Candleſticks,
Ditto, Snuffers with caſes,
Ditto Salts,
Jappaned Tea Urns,
Ditto Salvers, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Broadcloths and Caſſimers,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Coarſe and fine Linens,
Chintzes and chintz Counterpains,
Humhums,
Painted Silkt and Taffeties,
Mantuas, Peelongs, Perſians and Sarſnet.
Sewing Silk,
Threads and Tapes,
Black Lace and Edging,
Spriged lawn Aprons,
Black and white Gauze,
Mens and womens Gloves,
Cane Hatts,
Toweling Diaper,
Jeans and Dimities,
Bandana and cambrick Handkerchiefs,
Silk and worſted Breeches Patterns,
Hair for Chair Bottoms,
Braſs Nails for ditto,
Yard and half-yard wide Carpeting, &c. &c &c.
ALSO, Madeira Wine, Spirits and Rum by the Hogſhead or Quarter-caſk.

Alſo, A Quantity of Gunpowder.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe and the Weſt Indies, and

TO BE SOLD, BY

Budden, Lawrence & Co.

At their STORE in Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet,

For Caſh or Bills of Exchange on Europe or the Weſt-Indies,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

FINE and coarſe Cloths,
Several bales of Blankets,
Broad and narrow white Swanſkins,
White and blue Halfthicks,
Mens, womens and childrens worſted Hoſe,
Ditto, ditto cotton and thread Hoſe,
A few pieces of fine Holland,
Black Lace,
A large quantity of brown and white coarſe Threads,
Mens and womens white kid Gloves,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine Threads and ſewing Silks,
A variety of Hard Ware,
And a number of fine Wire Sieves for meal.

SEVERAL

Cheſts of Carpenter's Tools,

of the beſt kind, very neatly aſſorted,
Ditto, ditto of Cooper's ditto,
A cheſt of coarſe Hats, bound,
Several cheſts of Medicines, very neatly aſſorted.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from France, and to be ſold for good bills on Europe or caſh, by

JACOB MORRIS,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet a few doors below Walnut ſtreet,

A few trunks of Chintzes and Callicoes, ſuitable to the ſeaſon,
A few bales coarſe Linen of good quality,
Mens Silk and mens and womens Cotton Hoſe,
Excellent Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Andrew and James Caldwell,

WEST-INDIA Rum, genuine French Brandy, Gin in caſes, Bohea Tea, Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, White Lead in kegs, ſheet and bar Lead, Shot, Gunpowder, Tin in boxes, Window Glaſs, 10 by 8, Cinnamon, Jeſuit's Bark, Engliſh Cheeſe, Mens Shoes, Needles, a few crates Earthern Ware, a neat aſſortment of Silks, a few pieces of Callimancoes and Durants, Sail Canvas.

Imported and to be ſold, By

Joſiah Hewes,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, a few Bags of Allſpice, Madeira Wine, Weſt-India Rum, Sugar, &c.

GOLD-LEAF:

A few books of the very beſt quality, juſt imported from Paris.

Alſo, Fine and coarſe Linens, Brittannias, Ribbands, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Duffield,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

Juſt Imported from Europe and the Weſt Indies, and

TO BE SOLD, BY

Mordecai Lewis,

In Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, a Variety of DRY GOODS: Amongſt which are,

BROADCLOTHS, Blankets, worſted Stockings, a large aſſortment of white Linens, German Oznabrigs, Raven's Duck, Checks, damaſk Tablecloths and Napkins, Cambricks, Calicoes, quarto Writing-paper, an elegant Tea-table Sett of China, &c.

He has, alſo, for Sale,

A few cheſts of Bohea Tea, Madeira Wine, by the pipe or quarter-caſk, Claret, Port, Liſbon and Sherry, in bottles.

Wanted Immediately,

A few ſtrong, able-bodied

HORSES,

To compleat Lieut. Col. Lee's Legion.

The ſum contracted for by me, agreeable to an act of the legiſlature of Maryland, will be paid by the Treaſurer of that ſtate, in ſpecie, or the value thereof in current money at the time fixed when the bargain is made, with intereſt from the day of purchaſe.

A. McLANE, Capt. Partiz. Legion.

December 10, 1780.

FOR SALE,

By Edward Bartholomew,

In Third-ſtreet between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A quantity of imported HIDES, of an excellent quality,
A quantity of dreſſed CALF SKINS and dreſſed DEER SKINS,
A few barrels of TANNERS and LINSEED OIL.

A Gardener is wanted, immediately,

to work and manage a Garden a little way out of town. Any perſon deſirous and capable of ſuch an undertaking, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the Printers, or at the Houſe of the French CONSUL, in Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE LET,

A large STORE,

At the corner of Market and Third-ſtreets. Enquire of JOHN ROUSE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Cheſter town, Kent county, Maryland, with the Houſes thereunto belonging: Conſiſting of a large convenient Dwelling Houſe, Store Houſe and Grainary adjoining, with Cellars under the whole: Alſo a good Stable, Chaiſe-houſe, Meat-houſe, and ſeveral other neceſſary improvements, pleaſantly ſituated in the moſt public part of the town, and as good a ſtand as any in the place for mercantile buſineſs. For Terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the Premiſes.

JOHN LORAIN.

BROKE into the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the 2d of October, 1780, an iron grey HORSE, about 15 hands high, no brand or ear mark, midling low in fleſh, no ſhoes on. The owner of ſaid horſe is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold, agreeable to law, for damages he has done and expences that may accrue.

HENRY MAAG.

WHEREAS a certain Thomas Caldwell was purſued this day from Philadelphia to Darby, on ſuſpicion of ſtealing a Piece of Linen; which linen being found in his poſſeſſion, with two new Silk Handkerchiefs; and there being reaſon to believe the ſaid handkerchiefs were obtained in the ſame manner as the linen: This is to give Notice, to whoever may have loſt them, that they may be had again upon proving property and paying charges, by applying at the Croſs-keys Tavern, the corner of Third and Cheſnut-ſtreets. Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1781.

WAS taken up the 23d of November laſt, a dark Brown COW, about 11 or 12 years old, both the ends of her horns ſawed off, and calved at the ſubſcriber's houſe the ſame day ſhe came. Whoever claims the ſaid Cow, and proves his property, and paying charges, ſhall have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Paſſyunk townſhip.

Dec. 19, 1780. JOHN SIMON.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold

By James Davidſon,

At the north-eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,

PUBLIC GOOD,

Being an EXAMINATION into the Claim of Virginia to the vacant weſtern Territory,

And of the RIGHT of The United States to the Same:

To which is added,

Propoſals for laying off a new State;

To be applied as a Fund for carrying on the War, or redeeming the national Debt.

By the Author of Common Senſe.

N. B. Gentlemen who have ſubſcribed for the above Pamphlet, are requeſted to ſend the amount of their Subſcriptions to Mr. Davidſon.

To be Sold or Exchanged,

For a Houſe or Houſes in the city of Philadelphia, or for a good Farm not far diſtant from the city,

A LOT ſituate on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Main-ſtreet, in Germantown and north-eaſt ſide of Shoemaker's-lane, leading from the ſaid ſtreet to the Old-York road. It contains in front, on the ſaid Main-ſtreet, about 94 feet, and in depth on the ſaid lane 96 perches, or thereabouts, its width at the diſtance of about 280 feet from the ſtreet increaſes 3 feet 7 and a half inches, which is continued to the extent of the Lot, and contains about 2 acres and a quarter of an acre of ground.

Upon the Premiſes are erected, to wit, At the corner of the lot next the lane, a Frame Dwelling Houſe, Smith's Shop, &c. adjoining to which is an excellent well built Stone Dwelling-houſe about 40 feet ſquare, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, an entry through the middle, in which is a good ſtair-caſe, good garrets, and an excellent cellar under the whole; adjoining this houſe is a good Stone Shop, fit for a tenement, a ſhopkeeper or a tradeſman. The Stone Houſe is well calculated for a genteel ſingle family, or might conveniently accommodate four ſeparate families, without any interruption to each other.

This Eſtate was formerly in two Lots, each having a garden, well of water and other conveniencies, and will be diſpoſed of either in two parts or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

From its ſituation it is a moſt convenient ſtand for any kind of employment carried on in Germantown, or would ſuit for a ſummer retreat, as it ſtands high, is a healthy, pure air, next but one adjoining to Mr. John Wiſter's houſe and gardens.

The Lot is capable of very great improvments, either for garden, paſturage, or raiſing any kind of grain, roots, &c. There are about 70 fruit trees on it; a large quantity of dung, more than ſufficient to render the whole as rich as a garden, is now on the premiſes, and will be diſpoſed of with it.

The whole is under rent until the firſt day of April next, and tenants for the ſucceeding year are now in treaty for it.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or exchange for the whole or part of the premiſes, may treat with GEORGE BRINGHURST, Coach-maker, oppoſite the Lutheran church, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE LETT,

Speedwell Saw-Mill and Lands,

On Waiding River, in Weſt New-Jerſey, Burlington County, &c.

The above Mill and Lands were advertiſed and ſold the 24th day of April laſt, at vendue; the conditions of ſale not being complied with, ſaid Mill and Lands revolved back to the former owner, &c.

THEY will now be Lett, either to the Shares or for Caſh, as beſt ſuits the Renter, and may be entered on immediately: The Mill is in good repair and now ſawing; ſhe has plenty of timber, pine and cedar, belonging to her; the boards may be rafted from the Mill-tail to where the ſloops take in to go to ſea, or by carting about 8 miles, to a branch of Anchocus, they may be brought directly to Philadelphia.

There is on the Premiſes, one new two ſtory Frame Houſe and Kitchen, with good ſtone Cellars, a brick Oven, two Log Houſes for tenants, &c. a large Frame Barn, 60 by 40 feet, and Stabling plenty for horſes, a good bearing Peach Orchard, young Apple ditto, a great plenty of ſummer and fall Feeds for oxen or all kinds of cattle; the Land brings good Rye and Corn, and Garden Truck in abundance. Should the Perſon applying, incline to ſettle there, and chooſe to buy the Place, terms may be made eaſy, &c. It is a good ſeat for a Furnace, with a great Quantity of Coal-wood and Ore belonging thereto. For particulars, apply to

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

N. B. A young, handy NEGROE WENCH, her child, a BOY, To be ſold, fit for country work. Enquire as above. Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituated on New-Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, 33 miles from this city, on the ſwamp road to Reading, containing 106 acres, with good buildings and under good fence, with good proportion of meadow and orchard: Alſo, a HOUSE in Second-ſtreet near Pine-ſtreet. Enquire of ROBERT STEVENSON, in Second-ſtreet, a little below the Market; who will receive Bills of Exchange upon France in Payment.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 701.

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At the north-eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,

PUBLIC GOOD,

Being an EXAMINATION into the
Claim of Virginia to the vacant weſtern Territory,
And of the RIGHT of
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To which is added,
Propoſals for laying off a new State;
To be applied as a Fund for carrying on the War, or redeeming the national Debt.
By the Author of Common Senſe.
N. B. Gentlemen who have ſubſcribed for the above Pamphlet, are requeſted to ſend the amount of their Subſcriptions to Mr. Davidſon.

Roſe-Butter in Firkins,
TO BE SOLD, BY
Adam Hubley,
In the old burnt houſes in Water-ſtreet, below Walnut ſtreet:

Muſcovado Sugar,
Bohea Tea,
Moloſſes,
Briſtol Ale,
Port Wine,
Boxes Soap,
Alſo,
Engliſh Starch in barrels,
Chocolate,
Writing Paper,
Neats Tongues in kegs,
Croſſcut Saws,
6d and 8d Nails.

And a few Dry Goods: Conſiſting of
Black Ruſſels and Callimancoes, Bed-bunts, Durants Camblets, double purple Calicoes, Scotch Threads, Ivory Combs, Barlow Penknives, &c.

FOR SALE,
A number of Books, elegantly Bound;
Conſiſting of

SWIFT's Works, 24vols.
Montaigne Eſſays, 3vs.
Roſſeau's Works, 10 vols.
Pliny's Letters, 2 vols.
Robertſon's Hiſt. of Scot. 2vs
Engliſh Theatre, 12 vols.
French, Engliſh, and Italian Dictionaries, 3 vols.
Johnſon's Dictionary.
A large General Atlas.
Britiſh Plutarch, 6 vols.
Burney on Muſick, 3 vs.
Bacon's Works, 3 vs. fo.
Pliny's Letters, 2 vols.
Letters from Italy, 2 vols.
Ganganelli's Letters, 4 vs.
Pennſylvania Gazette for 21 years, ending with 1773, 11 vols.
Goldſmith's Natural Hiſtory, 8 vols.
Guthrie's Univerſal Hiſtory, 12 vols.
Rollin's Ancient Hiſt. 10vs.
Deſagulur's Experiments, 2 volumes.
Hume's Eſſays, 4 vols.

Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,
By Davis Bevan,
One door above Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet, the following Goods.

A LARGE quantity of beſt Iriſh meſs Beef, in barrels and half barrels,
Beſt meſs Pork in ditto,
Iriſh Roſe Butter in firkins,
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads,
Choice Neats Tongues in kegs,
Mould and dipt Candles in boxes.
Excellent bottled Claret,
A quantity of aſſorted Tin Ware, japanned and plain,
Tully's Garters by the groſs,
Packets of Pins,
Calicoes,
White Threads,
Some extraordinary London made Cloaths Bruſhes,
Ditto Scrubing Bruſhes,
Beſt Durham Muſtard,
Scotch Snuff,
Cheſhire Cheeſe,
Powder Boxes,
And a Variety of other Goods not here mentioned.

Beſt Athlone Hatts, Bohea Tea by the cheſt, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Sewing Silk, &c.

A neat aſſortment of Calicoes,
and a parcel of Coarſe Linens,
Juſt Imported, for Sale, per the Brig Patty, Captain Read, from L'Orient, By
John Woodward,
In Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet.

JOHN KEAN,
At the Sign of the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, juſt oppoſite the Meal-market.
Is now opening a large and freſh Aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Which he propoſes to ſell, Wholeſale and Retail, on the loweſt Terms, viz.

BLUE, buff, purple, ſcarlet, and light-coloured, ſuperfine Broadcloths.
Brown, blue, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured Second Cloths.
Buff, white, and ſcarlet Caſſimers.
Purple, and a variety of ſpotted and blue forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth-coloured and white Pluſh.
Crimſon, and a variety of ſpotted, brown, claret-coloured, and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge De jean.
Prunellas.
Duroons.
Minorca Serges.
A variety of corded and plain worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemens jackets and breeches.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive and blue Serges.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marſeilles Quilting.
Blue, draw, white, brown, and changeable Mantuas.
Black Sattin and Modes.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of different patterns and colours.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White Sheeting.
Flowered & millnet lawns.
Millnet lawn Handkerchiefs.
Striped, and ſtriped and ſpotted bordered, blue green, brown and crimſon, ell-wide Perſians.
White and crimſon Sarſnets.
Sewing ſilks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineneſs.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Ladies cotton Hoſe.
Silk Stockings and Mitts.
Purple Gloves and Mitts.
Twiſt of different colours.
Furniture Check.
Mens coarſe Hoſe and Mitts.
Small milled Hoſe.
Snuff in bottles.
Cambletts.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Plated & Gilded Buttons.
Pen Knives.
Taylors & Small Sciſſars.
Paper and japanned Snuff-Boxes.
Buckle Bruſhes.
Hanover Laces.
Tapes and Bobbin.
Quality and Coat Binding.
Razors, of the firſt Quality, in Caſes, with Straps, &c.
Tully Garters.
Writing paper.
Braſs Cocks.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Braſs Nails.
Crooked Combs.
Horn Spoons.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
Bengals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands.
Hyſon and Bohea Tea of the firſt Quality.
A few Hogſheads of Claret.
Claret in Bottles.
Pots.
Skillets.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake Stones, &c.

ALSO,
Some Hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

Said KEAN begs leave to tender his greatful acknowledgements to thoſe, who have been ſo kind as to favour him with their cuſtom; and hopes, that an unremitting vigilance and care will make it their intereſt and inclination to continue their favours. To thoſe who have not experienced the cheapneſs and goodneſs of his wares, he holds forth the moſt cordial invitation, and wiſhes to convince them of the truth he aſſerts, rather by their own judgment, than by long oſtentatious promiſes.

TO BE SOLD,
By William Forbes,

ALLUM Salt by the buſhel or quantity,
Choice old Liſbon Wine in hogſheads and quarter Caſks,
Beſt French Brandy in pipes and hogſheads,
Bohea Tea by the cheſt or dozen,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugar,
Beſt German Steel,
And an elegant Aſſortment of the beſt Engliſh Flint Glaſs.

Drugs, Medicines, and Painters
COLOURS, &c. To be Sold, By
Chriſtopher, junr. and Charles Marſhall,
At their old Medicinal and Colour STORE, the ſign of the Golden-Ball and Apothecaries Arms, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.
Amongſt which are,

ANTIMON. Crud,
Calomel,
Cantharides,
Colocynth,
Cort. Peruvian,
Caſcarilla,
Flo. Chamœmel,
Fol. Senœ Alexr.
Gum Aloes,
Ammon,
Arabic
Aſſafœtid,
Camphor,
Galbanum,
Myrha,
Opium,
Iſthyocolla,
Magneſia Alb.
Manna,
Merc. Dulc.
Viv. Crud,
Emetic Flav.
Ol. Lavendul.
Roriſmarin,
Vitriol,
Rad. Caryoph Amer.
Chinœ,
Galengal,
Gentian,
Jalap,
Ipecacoan.
Rhœi,
Sarſaparill.
Sal. Epſom,
Glauber,
Nitrum,
Sem. Aniſi,
Suc. Glycyrrhizœ,
Sulph. Flor.
Viv.
Tart. Cremor,
Emetic,
Vitriol Alb.
Rom. &c. &c.

Patent Medicines, viz.

BATEMAN's Drops,
Britiſh Oil,
Turlington's Balſam,
Daffy's and Squire's Elixir,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Anderſon's and Hooper's Pills,
Walker's Jeſuit Drops and Electuary.
Greenough's Tinctures for Scurvey in the Gums and Tooth-ach,
Bitters, &c.

ALSO, Painters Colours, viz.

WHITE Lead,
Spaniſh Brown,
Yellow Oker,
Venetian Red,
Verdigreaſe, common and Diſtilled,
Umber,
Pruſſian Blue,
Vermillion,
Drop Lake,
King's Yellow,
Roſe Pink,
Carmine,
Blue Biſe and Verditer,
Ivory and Lampblack,
WITH
Linſeed Oil,
Bruſhes,
Tools,
Camel's Hair and Black Lead Pencils,
Gold Leaves and Dutch Metal.
GLASS of moſt Sizes for Pictures, Houſes and Cabbin Windows, with Glazier's Diamonds and Putty,
Blue Smalt and Magnes for Potters,
Crocus Martis and Putty for poliſhing,
Pumice-ſtone,
Frotts,
Crucibles,
Vials, &c.

N. B. Phyſician's PRESCRIPTIONS faithfully compounded, Boxes of Medicines for Ships or private Families living remote from a Doctor, carefully put up with ſuitable Directions; and our country Cuſtomers may depend on their Orders being particularly attended to.

JAMES NEWPORT,
At his Diſtillery STORE,
In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,
Has for SALE, of excellent Quality,

Brandy,
Geneva,
Weſt-India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Anniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Mint Cordial;

And Spirits of Wine,
Proper for raiſing low proof Liquors, or for Medicinal Purpoſes.
N. B. He ſells the above at a ſmall profit, and gives good encouragement to thoſe who buy of him to ſell again.

TO BE SOLD,
For Caſh or Bills of Exchange upon France,
By C. P. & N. Raguet,
in Front-ſtreet, five doors below Walnut-ſtreet,
Beſt Port-au-Prince SUGARS in hogſheads and barrels,
COFFEE and COCOA in bags and barrels,
GRENADA RUM in hogſheads,
TAFFIA in tierces,
MOLASSES in hogſheads.

Mr. PRINTER,

OUR alliance with France, in the year 1778, along with all its benefits brought this evil, that too many of us were lulled by it into a deluſive ſecurity. The war was believed to be drawing to a cloſe, and great numbers of us ſeem to have fondly imagined there was very little need of any further exertions on our part. By this time, however, it is pretty clear that we ought not to hope for a ſpeedy and happy end to the war, unleſs we employ every means in our power for conducting it with vigor.

The eaſieſt and moſt effectual way of diſtreſſing the enemy and relieving ourſelves, would be to encourage privateering. The trade of Britain is her only ſtrength. This can be no other way ſo effectually broken as by our privateers. Our only weakneſs conſiſts in the want of funds. Privateering requires no publick funds to ſupport it. In the common courſe of trade, we ſhould ſoon be ſtript of ſeamen by the captures which are continually made by the enemy. Privateering is the ſource from which we are furniſhed with ſeamen to give in exchange. The wealth too which we derive from this ſource is clear gain. The Algerines have long maintained themſelves by this buſineſs alone. The Buccaneers of South-America, a handful of bold privateerſmen, for many years ſupported themſelves againſt the world, without dominion, without territory, without any pretext of juſtice. We are indebted to our privateers, more than to almoſt any other means we have tried, for our ſucceſs hitherto; and yet the truth is that this important branch of the war has all along laboured under very great diſcouragements. The only law we have for conducting this buſineſs is to be collected from a ſett of patched up reſolutions of Congreſs, which were made on the footing of mere temporary expedience before our independence, and evidently calculated with a view to the ſtate we were then in. From theſe reſolutions it is often impoſſible for any man to diſtinguiſh whether he is taking a prize or involving himſelf in a tedious and expenſive law ſuit. The event, too of this law ſuit is made to depend upon the conſciences of the captured. Their own ſtory is to acquit or condemn them: their papers are of no weight. It is high time that theſe reſolutions were reviſed by Congreſs, and a uniform, clear ſyſtem eſtabliſhed for the regulation of privateering. In hopes that this buſineſs will be attended to, I ſhall take the liberty of ſuggeſting ſome things, which I conceive to be neceſſary for the full exertion of our ſtrength in the buſineſs of privateering.

1. It is neceſſary that the captain of a privateer ſhould be able to diſtinguiſh with ſome degree of certainty what is prize and what is not prize; otherwiſe law ſuits, diſappointments and the clamours of ſeamen, who cannot bear delay, will throw ſuch diſcouragements in the way, as few men will chuſe to encounter, and the fact is, that many have renounced the buſineſs for this very reaſon. To attain this certainty it is neceſſary, in the firſt place, that we diſcard the ſcheme of exempting Bermudian veſſels, and the property of Britiſh ſettlers from capture. The Bermudians do us no ſervice: they ſupply the Britiſh fleets and armies amongſt us with refreſhments, and they occaſion a thouſand diſputes. The notion of encouraging Britiſh people to ſettle amongſt us, was plauſible enough, whilſt we were fellow ſubjects of the ſame empire; but in our preſent ſtate of independency to allow of people coming directly from the ports of an enemy, at open war with us, is perfectly futile. Thoſe few of them who are in earneſt about it, come by the way of Holland, or ſome other neutral ſtate. But the pretence of coming to ſettle amongſt us is ſo eaſily made, and ſo eaſily ſworn to, that it may be made and ſupported by every veſſel that is taken, if the people on board have a good underſtanding with one another, and are hardy enough to diſregard oaths, which is but too frequent.

Another thing eſſential to the attaining this certainty is to make the papers concluſive evidence; to reſolve, that Britiſh papers or the deſtruction or want of papers ſhould be ſufficient ground for condemnation. This is the preſent regulation in France. This would give new life to privateering.

The objection to this plan ariſes from a ſource which I bluſh to think of. People wiſh to keep the door open for trading with the Britiſh under the cover of double papers. What muſt be the feelings of our allies, after all they have done for us, when they ſee us neglecting them and running to the ports of the enemy; ſupporting the trade and ſtrengthening the force of the Britiſh in time of open war? The French have acted with generoſity towards us. Might they not expect, that we ſhould at leaſt obſerve the law of nations in refraining from the ſupport of their enemy and ours? the only opology (and it is a wretched one) is that we have not learn't to conſider ourſelves as an independent people; that we do not regard, as we ought to do, our national character. It is to be hoped, that the thing is owing to want of thought and not to ingratitude. However, conſidered in every view, it is the heigth of bad policy.

2. Another thing abſolutely neceſſary is, that prizes may be tried and condemned ſpeedily and cheaply. Admiralty laws ſhould be made and executed for the benefit of the public; not for the ſake of enriching one or two inſignificant individuals. Particularly in the caſe of ſmall prizes, care ſhould be taken that the whole amount be not ſwallowed up in coſts. This belongs to the ſtates individually to provide for, excepting in the caſes of appeals.

3. Great care ſhould be taken to encourage the bringing in of priſoners. At preſent it is a misfortune for a privateer to take a number of priſoners. Cartels have been uſually ſettled upon the plan of valuing every man at a certain ſum of money according to his rank; ſo as that the balance might be paid in caſh: and it is not many ages ſince the captor had a property in his priſoner, and was allowed to make the moſt of his ranſom. As the priſoners taken at ſea by privateers generally belong to the ſtate to which the privateer belongs, I ſhould think that it would anſwer the beſt of purpoſes for each ſtate to pay a reward for every priſoner taken at ſea and brought into the ſtate. This would operate at once to encourage privateering and enable the ſtate to redeem from captivity a number of brave ſeamen, who often periſh in priſon or elſe are under the neceſſity of enliſting with the enemy

Yours, &c. WATERMAN.

From the JOURNAL of PARIS.
(Tranſlation.)

A Diſcourſe pronounced in a particular Society, and addreſſed to PAUL JONES.

WE cannot better begin your eulogium, than by naming you. We may even ſay, that we have finiſhed when we have named you.

Antient chivalry draws her origin from antient initiations, ſeeing Hercules, Theſeus, and ſo many other heroes were initiated in the miſteries of Glaiſis, before they entered on the labours which has rendered them ſo famous: ſhe received with as much joy as preparation, him, amongſt her worthies, and who had juſt accompliſhed ſome great adventure.

What then would ſhe not have done for you? You, who ceaſe not to combat, but after having been victorious; you, for whom every new enterprize is the ſignal of a new triumph! your actions are famous even amongſt your enemies. All Europe ſpeaks of you with enthuſiaſm; and I am, at this moment, but the feeble echo of fame.

One our moſt famous poets has ſaid:—

"To conquer without danger, is to triumph without glory."

It was our's to ſay, heretofore, that nothing was wanting to your's. You have always combatted; have always been victorious, with unequal force: you have proved that we may calculate means, but never courage; which prevails over all, which ſubdues all. You did not make preparations for your firſt exploits; you accompliſhed them, more daring in your bark than Cæſar was in his, when he defied Neptune and the winds: you defied, alſo, Britain; ſhe having diſpatched againſt you a force which, with good reaſon, might appear to be ſufficient to overwhelm you: What was the event? She ſent a new force againſt you: the aſſailant was taken; and that which ſhe employed, with a view to deſtroy you, ſerved only to render you more formidable. From this moment your name became the terror of the Britiſh ſeas; your very appearance ſowed terror on the coaſts of England, Scotland and Ireland; and the braveſt Britiſh mariners, thought leſs of fighting you than of flying from you.

We never ſhall forget, victory ſhall conſign to her moſt brilliant annals, that memorable action; when, going on board a veſſel already worn by time, by long voyages, by ſo many other engagements, you fell with the impetuoſity of an eagle on the Serapis; a veſſel of the line, a new veſſel, and of intrinſic force, ſufficient to engage two ſuch as your's. Pearſon, confiding in this viſible ſuperiority, and in the effect of his artillery, emboldened, without doubt, alſo, by his own courage, Pearſon called out to you, imperiouſly, to triſte; you anſwered only by new broadſides; your crew, partly ſlain, ſeconded you no longer but in a weak manner; you became, at the ſame time, helm's-man, gunner, marriner, without ceaſing for one moment to be captain. It was impoſſible to reſiſt ſuch efforts; the enemy amazed, aſtoniſhed, yielded to you, they ſtrike; and you, the conqueror, go on board board their veſſel at the very inſtant that the ſea ſwallowed up your own.

This trait brings to our mind that of a hero, who, commanding a band of warriors, whoſe clothings, campaigns had reduced to rags, and having to engage an enemy, whoſe exterior diſplayed all the liveries of luxury, ſpoke to them only theſe few words: "My friends, let us go and dreſs ourſelves." A few moments afterwards, theſe troops were well clothed.

Shall I repreſent you, beſieged in the Texel, by a whole ſquadron, which was fitted out ſolely for the purpoſe of taking you, and which, by ſo precious a capture, might hope to conſole England for all the loſſes which you have cauſed her to experience? This menacing preparation did not reſtrain you: You intrepidly left the harbour, and this barrier opened for you, or diſappeared. It would ſeem, that the ſails of your veſſel have become the wings of Dedalus.—Nothing hinders you, nothing detains you. You divide the empire of the waves with the ſame rapidity, with which the meſſenger of the gods divides the empire of the air. The other day Spain complimented us, in receiving you. This day, France poſſeſſes you: France is about to ſpeak of you to Spain, who believes, that perhaps, ſhe may yet poſſeſs you.

How great is the happineſs of thoſe Republics, the United States of America, who have peculiarly a right to reckon you their own. From their continent you firſt embarked upon the ſea, to act againſt the enemy; under their auſpices you firſt fought, and for their cauſe, which is now the cauſe of his Majeſty, have your victories been obtained. When America gives the catalogue of her worthies, a Waſhington, a Wayne, &c. ſhe adds that of Paul Jones.

You have received in this capital thoſe honours, that applauſe, which a nation, conſcious to herſelf of courage, ſo readily decrees to a man of valour, and it is with equal joy, that ſhe ſees you return, this day, to her boſom; you return with titles of more than one kind: That of a brave warrior, would ſuffice you, but you join to it others; you courted Apollo, before you ranged yourſelf under the ſtandard of Mars; you have demonſtrated the falſity of an aſſertion thrown out by a celebrated writer, and againſt an art, to which he was indebted for all his glory. Agreeable to him, letters do not only corrupt the manners, but they alſo enervate courage. He did not remember, that the poet Tyrteus reſtored to the Spartans the courage they had loſt, and after having enflamed them by his verſe, he taught them to conquer by his example. He did not remember, that Alexander poſſeſſed all the knowledge of Ariſtotle, and carried the Iliad conſtantly with him. He did not remember, that Hannibal was a man of letters, that Scipio was the friend and the rival of Terence; that Cæſar was his own hiſtorian, and would have celebrated worthily all the heroes of antient Rome. He did not remember, that the conqueror of the Vatteline (for I omit a crowd of other examples, to come nearer to our own age); I ſay, he did not remember, that the conqueror of the Vatieline, who, in one day only, gained two battles, and diſperſed two armies, the leaſt of which was much more numerous than his own, has tranſlated and commented on Cæſar. He did not remember, that the brave Count de Helo, who, at the head of 1500 French, dared to attack 60,000 men, as well Pruſſians, as Auſtrians, and Saxons, ſtrongly entrenched, and who periſhed voluntarily in this attack, is the author of the beſt Idillium, which is extant in our language. Secondly, He did not at that time remember, that the number of the literary productions of Frederick, equalled almoſt that of his victorious. He could not foreſee, that the courage of Conedic (I mention this name with confidence, valour eſteems, and cheriſhes valour) I ſay, he could not foreſee, that Conedic, an amiable poet, would, one day, ſuſtain with ſo much glory and firmneſs, the honour of the French ſtandard: finally, he could not foreſee, that the intrepid Jones, after having ſignaliſed his genius and abilities in the peaceful cultivation of letters, would diſplay with ſo much luſtre his courage, and other talents in the terrible art of engagements. Enjoy then a double crown, ſo rightfully acquired, and return, after the concluſion of a peace, which Philoſophy deſires, a peace, of which humanity has need, return to enjoy amongſt us your glory, and to brighten us by your labours. We ſhall not forget that you join to a genius, capable of ſinging great actions, a merit ſtill more rare, that of atchieving them.

RICHMOND, January 13.

A narrative of the late incurſion made by the enemy to this place.

ON the 31ſt of December, a letter from a private gentleman to general Nelſon reached this place, notifying that in the morning of the preceding day, twenty-ſeven ſail of veſſels had enterred the capes, and from the tenor of the letter, there was reaſon to expect within a few hours farther intelligence whether they were friends or foes, their force, and other circumſtances. General Nelſon went immediately into the lower country, with powers to call on the militia in that quarter, or to act otherwiſe as exigencies ſhould require. The call of the militia from the middle and upper counties was not made till intelligence could be received that the fleet was certainly hoſtile. No farther intelligence came till the ſecond inſtant, when the former was confirmed; it was aſcertained that they were enemies, and had advanced up James river to Warraſqueak bay. All arrangements were immediately taken for calling in a ſufficient body of militia for oppoſition. In the night of the third, advice was received that they were at anchor oppoſite James town. Williamſburgh was then ſuppoſed to be their object; the wind however, which had hitherto been unfavourable, ſhifted fair, and the tide being alſo in their favour, they aſcended the river to Kennon's that evening, and with the next tide came up to Weſtover, having on their way taken poſſeſſion of the batterry at Hood's, by which two or three of their veſſels had received ſome damage, but which was of neceſſity abandoned by the ſmall garriſon of fifty men placed there on the enemy's landing to inveſt the works. Intelligence of the enemy's having quitted the ſtation at James-town, from which it was ſuppoſed they meant to land for Williamſburg, and that they had got in the evening to Kennon's, reached this place at five o'clock in the morning of the fourth: this was the firſt indication of their meaning to penetrate towards Richmond or Peterſburg. As the orders for drawing the militia hither had been given but two days, no oppoſition was in readineſs. Every effort was therefore neceſſary to withdraw the arms and other military ſtores, records, &c. from this place. Every effort was accordingly exerted to convey them to the foundery and labaratory, till about ſunſet of that day, when intelligence was received that the enemy had landed at Weſtover: from this it apeared that Richmond, and not Peterſburg, was their object; it became neceſſary to remove every thing which remained here, acroſs the river, as well as what had been carried to the foundery and labaratory: which operation was continued till the enemy approached very near. They marched from Weſtover at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th, and entered Richmond at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th. A regiment of infantry and about fifty horſe continued on without halting to the foundery; they burnt that, the boring mill, the magazine, and two other houſes, and proceeded to Weſtham, but nothing being in their power there, they retired to Richmond. The next morning they burnt ſome buildings of public and ſome of private property, with what ſtores remained in them; deſtroyed a great quantity of private ſtores, and about 12 o'clock retired towards Weſtover, where they encamped within the neck the next day. The loſs ſuſtained is not yet accurately known. At this place about 300 muſkets, ſome ſoldiers cloathing to a ſmall amount, ſulphur, ſome quartermaſters ſtores, of which 120 ſides of leather was the principal article, part of the artificers tools, and 3 waggons; beſides which, 5 braſs 4 pounders, which had been ſunk in the river, were diſcovered to them, raiſed and carried off. At the foundery about 5 tons of powder was thrown into the canal, of which there will be a conſiderable ſaving by re-manufacturing it. Part of the papers belonging to the auditor's office, and the books and papers of the council office, which were ordered to Weſtham, but in the confuſion carried by miſtake to the foundery, were alſo deſtroyed. The roof of the foundery was burnt, but the ſtacks of chimnies and furnaces not at all injured. Within leſs than 48 hours from the time of their landing and 19 from our knowing their deſtination, they had penetrated 33 miles, done the whole injury, and retired. Our militia, diſperſed over a large tract of country, can be called in but ſlowly. On the day the the enemy advanced to this place, 200 only were embodied; they were of this town and neighbourhood, and were too few to do any thing effectual. The enemy's forces are commanded by the parricide Arnold.

St. JOHN's in ANTIGUA, Dec. 9, 1780.

On the 4th inſtant arrived at Engliſh Harbour the Boreas frigate, commanded by captain Rodney, having loſt her rudder and ſprung all her maſts in a ſevere gale of wind on her paſſage from North-America. The ſame gale diſperſed admiral Rodney's fleet (which the Boreas had fallen in with and joined previous thereto) and proved fatal to the Sharke, a ſloop of war of 18 guns, which over-ſet, and every perſon belonging to her periſhed. The Boreas parted with the Sandwich (on board of which was the admiral) the Triumph and the Intrepid, at one o'clock on Sunday laſt, they being bound for Barbados, at which place we hear they are ſince arrived, together with the Terrible.

BALTIMORE, January 16.

A few days ſince the ſloop Porpoiſe, of this port, carrying 10 guns, had a ſharp engagement, in Cheſapeake, with the privateer ſchooner Hibernia, of 12 guns, from New-York. The former, it is ſaid, had manifeſtly the advantage, but unluckily grounding, the ſchooner took the opportunity of ſheering off, and immediately proceeded down the bay. The Porpoiſe (now refitting at Annapolis for another cruiſe) had 5 men killed, and 13 wounded. Major Euſtis, (a gentleman well known for his military talents, bravery, and other accompliſhments,) nobly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the abovementioned conflict, as did likewiſe the Captains Revelly, and Weems, and Mr Vining, Capt. Revelly was ſhot through both legs, in attempting to wedge the Hibernia's rudder. (Further particulars hereafter.)

Subſtance of Mr. LAURENS's Examination, extracted from a late Engliſh Paper.

"Previous to Mr. Laurens's appearance before the Secretaries and Juſtice Addington, it was ſettled in the interior cabinet, what queſtions were to be put to him, and they were committed to writing. Mr. Laurens was aſked, if he acknowledged himſelf a ſubject of the Britiſh crown? To which he anſwered in the negative. He was then aſked, in what capacity he conſidered himſelf, and to what kingdom he was ſubject? He replied, he conſidered himſelf as an American plenipotentiary; that he was ſubject to no king whatever; and owned no other ſuperior than the United States of America, collectively repreſented by Congreſs Being interrogated, if ever he thought himſelf a ſubject of the Britiſh empire? He replied in the affirmative; but that as it was the undoubted privilege of every ſociety of men that were under the dominion of any one or more, whatever, when they found themſelves aggrieved, and had no proſpects of redreſs, to withdraw their allegiance; and either to throw themſelves under the protection of another, or eſtabliſh a government among themſelves, on a baſis of a more generous nature, that of public and general liberty, which might check the tyranny of the few, for the ſecurity of the whole body. He was aſked, where his pretended embaſſy was for? He anſwered, he was no pretended ambaſſador, but a legal one, and his credentials were properly authenticated for an European court.

"Several more queſtions were aſked, relative to the ſeized papers, the ſtate of America, &c. of all which he refuſed to give any anſwer, ſaying, that as an ambaſſador from an independent Power, they had no right to interrogate him in that manner.

"When he was told, that he was to be committed to the Tower, he told them, it was violating the law of nations to detain an Ambaſſador; and that he hoped every court in Europe would ſhew their deteſtation of ſuch conduct.

"Mr. Laurens aſked, if he was to conſider himſelf as a captive Ambaſſador; or, as they termed him, a rebellious ſubject of Great-Britain? To neither of which queſtions it was thought proper to anſwer."

Tranſlation of the QUEEN of PORTUGAL's DECREE.

EXPERIENCE having ſhewn, that many privateers belonging to the nations actually at war, have made bad uſe of their commiſſions, or letters of marque, which were granted them, and what is of more importance, the good reception with which they were received in the ports of theſe kingdoms, for the purpoſe of the exact neutrality, which I had reſolved to obſerve on the preſent occaſion, and it being right to uſe caution, that for the future there may not continue the diſturbances which ſometimes have happened in conſequence of a want of reſpect to my laws thereto relating, and the ſovereign immunity of my territory—It is my pleaſure to ordain, that into the ports of my States and Dominions no further admittance ſhall be allowed privateers of any kind belonging to any power whatſoever; nor the prizes which by them, or by ſhips, or frigates of war, which have been, or may be made, without any other exception than thoſe caſes, wherein the claims of mankind claim a right to hoſpitality; under condition, however, that in the ſaid ports they ſhall not be permitted to ſell or unload their ſaid prizes, if to them they ſhall bring them in the ſaid caſes; nor ſhall they remain any more time than juſt neceſſary to ſhun the danger, or acquire the innocent ſuccours which they may ſtand in need of. And in regard to the privateers, which at this time may be in my ports, it muſt be made known to them, that they muſt depart in the preciſe term of twenty days, to be reckoned from that on which they ſhall be notified. Be it ſo known unto the Councils of War, and they to execute it, expediting orders to the Governors and Commanders of the provinces, iſlands, forts, and maritime garriſons.

Palace of Liſbon, the 30th of Auguſt, 1780.

With her Majeſty's Signature.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

As a CLERK, a young man who is perfectly acquainted with accompts, and can be well recommended.—Any perſon deſirous to treat with him will pleaſe to leave a note at the printer's, which ſhall be punctually attended to.

On MONDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Marſhal's New-Office, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Will begin the Sale of the

C A R G O

Of the Prize Brigantine FANNY, taken by the Privater Brigantine Fair American, Captain Jackways, Conſiſting of

Spaniſh and Loaf Sugars, Boxes of Wine, Pickles and Oil, a Variety of Dry Goods, &c. &c. ALSO, About One Thouſand Buſhels of Fine SALT.

And on Tueſday Evening

Next, At SIX o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The ſaid Prize Brigantine

F A N N Y,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock, at the Store on Mr. Abel James's Wharf, Will be Sold, by PUBLIC AUCTION,

Part of the Cargo of the prize Ship, Lady Margaret,

Womens callimancoe Shoes, Mens Shoes, Bend-leather Soals, Pins, Files, Porter in bottles, A keg of Tongues, Two Caſks of Beef, Corks, Oatmeal, Muſtard, Lamp Black, Wine Glaſſes, Some White Rope, &c. &c.

At the Same Time and Place

Will be SOLD, the following GOODS, part of the above Cargo, which were purchaſed by ſundry Perſons who have neglected to pay for the ſame, viz.

Twenty-three pieces of Sail-cloth, No. 1, 5, and 8, A piece of white Caſſimer and 8 pieces of Cambrick, A lot of black Lace and 15 pieces of Gauze, A lot of Gauze and a lot of Kilmarnock Caps, A lot of worſted Stockings, Eight pieces of Buckram and a caſe of Muſtard, Two lots of Pocket Books, One piece ſcarlet and one piece blue ſuperfine Broadcloth, A lot of Gauze, A trunk of womens leather Shoes.

MATTHEW CLARKSON.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

Treaſury-Office of the United States, Philadelphia,

January 23d, 1781.

WHEREAS William Sowerſby, keeper of a livery ſtable in this city, did, on the 29th of November laſt, as he ſays, receive from John Hopkins, eſquire, commiſſioner of the continental loan-office for the ſtate of Virginia, a PACKAGE, the cover whereof was grey paper, and the contents to him unknown; which package appears, by a letter from the Loan officer aforeſaid, to have contained BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn on the American Miniſters in Europe, to wit, Eight ſets of each, containing four bills to a ſet, drawn on the Honorable Benjamin Franklin, at the Court of Verſailles; and eight ſet of exchange, of four bills to a ſet, drawn on the Honorable John Jay, at the Court of Madrid. The aforeſaid William Sowerſby further ſays, That at Buſh town, in the ſtate of Maryland, on his way from Virginia to Philadelphia, on the 15th day of December laſt, he loſt his ſaddle-bags with the Package, in which were the Bills aforeſaid, and that he hath not ſince heard of them.

The above Reward will be given for the Bills aforeſaid, if delivered at the Board of Treaſury, in this city, and reaſonable charges paid.

JOHN L. CLARKSON, Sec. pro. tem.

United States, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given,

That the COURT of APPEALS in CASES of CAPTURES, will ſit at the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, on Monday the Twelfth day of March next, for hearing and determining all Appeals now, or which may by that day be lodged in the Regiſter's office, and pending in the ſaid Court.

The court will ſit at HARTFORD, in the ſtate of Connecticut, on Monday the eighteenth day of June next, for hearing and determining ſuch cauſes as may then be depending. Thoſe appellants who chooſe to have their cauſes tried at that day, and place, will be pleaſed to lodge their records with HEZEKIAH WYLLIS, Eſquire, of the ſaid town, and give timely notice thereof to the appellees.

By order of the Court,

ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

P. S. As this advertiſement is of general concern, the Printers in the different States will do a very acceptable ſervice to their fellow citizens, who may be ſuitors of the court, by affording it a place in their papers.

TO BE LET,

A STORE in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, with or without Rooms. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber,

On WEDNESDAY

The Fourteenth Day of February next,

By Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-houſe, at TEN o'clock in the Morning, the following

Dwelling-Houſes, Stores, Lots of Ground and Wharf on Delaware River,

According to the Draught or Plan to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe.

No. 2. Being a Brick Houſe, two ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and three ſtories high in Water ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands, ſituate on the bank, between Front-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet, now in the tenure of James Reynolds.

No. 1. Being another Brick Houſe, adjoining of No. 2. three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and four ſtories high in Water-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon its ſtands; now in the tenure of Richard Humphreys.

No. 8. Being another Brick Houſe, adjoining that of No. 1. three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and four ſtories high in Water-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Rachel Lawrence and others.

No. 5. Being a Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of John Campbell.

No. 6. Being another Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 5. ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of John Campbell.

No. 7. Being another Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 6. ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands, and a ſmall Yard adjoining, 6 feet 6 inches in width, and 28 feet and 3 inches in length; now in the tenure of Robert Turner.

No. 9. Being a Tobacconiſt's Shop and Wooden Building, one ſtory high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Henry Cavenaugh.

No. 10. Being a Wooden Store, one ſtory high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of a 10 foot paſſage, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts.

No. 11. Being a Wooden Store, one ſtory high, adjoining that of No. 10, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts; together with the Wharf, 33 feet 6 inches in breadth, and extending eaſtward into the river Delaware.

No. 3. Being a two ſtory Brick Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and on the ſouth ſide of a 10 feet alley, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtandeth.

No. 4. Being a two ſtory Brick Building, formerly uſed as a grannary, adjoining that of No. 3, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of a 10 feet alley, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtandeth.

No. 14. Being two Brick Stores, two ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 4, with the Lot of Ground whereon they ſtand.

No. 13. Being two more Brick Stores, two ſtories high, adjoining thoſe of No. 14, with the Lot of Ground whereon they ſtand.

No. 12. Being a Cooper's-Shop, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtandeth, 15 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, and the Wharf 26 feet 6 inches in breadth, and extending eaſtward into the river Delaware.

N. B. Theſe laſt five Numbers are now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts, and the purchaſers thereof, as well as the purchaſers of the houſes and lots on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, from No. 5 to 11, inclufive, ſhall have an equal uſe and privilege of the ſaid ten feet alley, from Water-ſtreet eaſtward as far as the utmoſt extent of lot No. 11, and the vacant ground on both ſides of the ſame alley not built on, always to remain open, and the like uſe and privilege of the ten feet paſſage from the ſaid alley and vacant grounds into Market-ſtreet, for the accommodation of the whole, and from the end of the ſaid ten feet alley at the extent of lot No. 11, the purchaſers ſhall have the privilege of a ſink or water-courſe, only, into the river Delaware.

The Terms of Payment ſhall be made known at the Time of Sale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Shoemaker's Tools,

TO BE SOLD by FREDERICK DOUBLEBOWER, At his ſhop in Second-ſtreet, four doors above Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

*** Advertiſements, &c. omitted in this day's paper, ſhall be inſerted in our next.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

George Washington, Esq;

A New Impression in Metzotinto;

From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennsylvania;

Paper size, i. e. 14 inches by 10 inches, exclusive of the margin;

Price Two Dollars, or the Value thereof in current Money, or Six Pound per Dozen to Shop-keepers, or Persons going abroad.

Any Persons wanting the said Prints,

Will apply to CHARLES W. PEALE, at the corner of Third and Lombard-streets.

A QUANTITY OF

School Bibles for Sale,

By the Dozen, at JOHN OLDDEN's store in Second-street, two doors below the church.

INK-POWDER.

The very best Black Ink-Powder may be had at

W. Poyntell's Stationary Store,

three doors below Market-street in Second-street, opposite the Meeting-house gate; its quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the best Aleppo Galls, and free from the gross particles that cause Ink to turn yellow, and in every other respect such as cannot fail to please those who chuse to write with the best INK.

It may be had by the Groce, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewise the best Black Liquid Ink.

At the same Place may be had, Writing Paper of the best quality, Slates, Blank Books, Spelling Books, Primmers, best Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c. &c.

ALLUM SALT

TO BE SOLD,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-street, above Arch-street:

Also, Madeira and Sherry Wines,

By the pipe and quarter-cask,

West-India Rum and some coarse Woollens.

Imported in the last Vessels from Europe,

And TO BE SOLD, By

Samuel Inglis and Company,

BOHEA TEA of a very fine quality, an assortment of fine and coarse Linens, heavy and light Sail-cloth, Oznabrigs, Superfine Cloths, Chintzes and Calicoes, Russia white Sheeting, Madeira Wine of the vintage 1776, and a few Cases of Geneva, Bordeaux Claret. Jan. 8, 1781.

Imported Saltpetre,

By the Hundred Weight or lesser Quantity,

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

At the Corner of Walnut and Second-streets: Also,

Drugs and Medicines, as usual,

Fresh and of the best Quality.

SHARP DELANY.

Smith and Tilton,

At their Store in Second street, next door to the Friend's Meeting,

Have just Imported, in the last Vessels from Europe and the West Indies, the following Articles, which they will sell cheap for Cash,

A LARGE and general assortment of superfine and second Cloths of all colours, with suitable Trimmings, Coatings, Forrest Cloths and Naps, superfine twilled white Swanskins, Velvets, Velverets and Corduroys, Serge Denims, Sattinetts, Prunella, Callimancoes, Durants, cotton Checks, Irish, Lavill and Britagne Linens, Irish and Russia Sheetings, 3-4 Dowlass and Harlem Stripes, 6-4 and 7-4 best Flanders Bed-ticks, Aberdeen knitt and plain worsted Hose, India Persians, Sattins, Peelongs and Modes, a neat assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, silk, romall, Bandano and printed linen Hankerchiefs, striped and flowered bordered lawn ditto, Book Muslin ditto, plain figured and striped Gauzes, Cambricks and Lawns, mens and womens Gloves and Mitts, white and coloured Threads, buck and bone table Knives and Forks, Barlow and other Pennknives, brass, white-metal and steel Thimbles, Pocket-books, Dutch Quills, ivory and horn Combs, 4 and 4 and a half pound Pins, Needles, &c.

7-4 8-4 and 10-4 ROSE BLANKETS.

Philadelphia, January 8, 1781.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Captain HENRY DOUGHERTY, deceased, are requested to call on the subscribers for settlement; and all those that have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring in their Accounts properly attested.

JOHN HAZELWOOD,
JOSEPH SNOWDEN,
ANN DOUGHERTY,
} Administrators.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Owners of WICACO MEADOWS, that the Managers have been under the necessity of laying a tax of ten shillings per acre, or the exchange in current money on said Meadows, for the repairs of the Banks, Sluices, &c. And they are desired to remember, that, according to law, the Treasurer is empowered to demand two-pence in each shilling, as as fine for non-payment, which may be added to their tax every three months, during such neglect, or their meadows may be seized, and in thirty days after seizure, unless the tax is paid, be let to the highest bidder; and the law will certainly be put in force, as the repairs of the Banks, Sluices, &c. will admit of no delay.

By Order of the Managers,

Jan. 8, 1781. PETER PARIS, Treasurer.

THE Street Commissioners being informed, that a number of persons are willing to keep the Streets, of certain districts in this city, clean for the Manure: The PUBLIC are hereby Notified, That the Board of Commissioners meet at the Court house every Friday Evening, from Six to Eight o'clock, where any Person may apply for the above Purpose, and have such Districts appointed as may be agreed on, and have the Benefit of the Manure thereof. Jan. 12.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1781.

WAS brought to the stable of the subscriber, the 19th day of November last, by a person unknown, a Mouse coloured HORSE, about 7 years old, 14 hands and a half high, some saddle marks, and his off fore foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove his property and pay chages within Two weeks from this date, otherwise he will be sold to defray the expence of keeping him.

MARY BOGART,

Cross-keys tavern, corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

This is to Inform the Public,

that I shall begin to drive a STAGE, from

Egg-Harbour to Philadelphia.

I will leave Annah Kisley's, at Egg-harbour, and arrive at Robert Mattocks's, at the Blue-anchor on Monday, and from thence to William Cooper's on Tuesday, and on Thursday back to Anne Kisley's. All Gentlemen and Ladies that will oblige me with their Custom, shall be served with care and satisfaction, by me JOSEPH COKLYN.

TAKEN UP,

the 15th of September last, on suspicion of being stolen,

A NEGRO man named SAM, five foot four inches high; he says his master's name is Thomas M'Kensey, living between Black-ford Town and stoney creek, Virginia, Shanodore county. The negro was taken in company with Daniel Brooks, from the above mentioned place, who he says stole him away from his master. His master is desired to apply to William Tuller, butcher at the Yellow spring hospital, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and he shall have him again.

WANTED Immediately, in PUBLIC SERVICE,

A Number of Good

Waggon DRIVERS.

Any such may meet with Encouragement, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, in Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL MILES, D Q M.

For Pennsylvania.

THE Auditors of Public Accounts for this state have removed their office to the south-west corner of Front and Chesnut-streets.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of WOOD,

standing, three miles from the city, on this side of Schuylkill. Enquire of the Printers.

BELOW are the numbers of Loan-office Certificates which was taken in Chesapeak-bay about the 28th of November last, on board the Luzerne, capt. Sharp, by the privateer Trimmer, captain Phillips from New-York, viz. No. 2700 and 2701, dated 20th February, 1779, each 1000 dollars, payable to Samuel S. Coale, emitted by Thomas Smith, esquire, treasurer of the Continental Loan-office, in Philadelphia; No. 6395 and 6396, dated March 1779, 600 dollars each, payable to Thomas B. Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas Harrwood, esquire, treasurer of the Continental Loan-office in Annapolis; a description of the above Certificates is lodged in both the Loan-offices, and will be stopped if presented for payment.

Annapolis, Dec. 21, 1780. JOS. DOWSON.

TO BE HAD, GENTEEL

Ready furnished Lodgings,

Suitable for a small Family, agreeably situated. Enquire of the Printers.

WANTED,

LODGING and BOARD for a Gentleman in a private family, where there are no Lodgers. Enquire of the printers.

This MORNING,

At TEN o'clock, At the

Northern-liberty Auction-Room,

KEPT BY

Alexander Boyd, & Co.

The upper End of Second-street,

Will be disposed of at Public Sale,

A very GENERAL and GOOD ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

The Particulars too tedious to enumerate:

ALSO,

Houshold & Kitchen Furniture,

A few Suits of Mens and Womens Apparel, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

A few Tons of Pearl Ash,

To be Sold at Private Sale:

The Sample may be viewed.

N. B. A VENDUE will be held every TUESDAY, at said Auction-Room, to begin precisely at Ten o'clock. The Favours of the Public, in that way, will be thankfully received, and due Attention paid to the Business.

Just Imported, and to be Sold, By

Peter and Jacob Kuhn,

The north side of Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets,

Bohea Tea,
Pepper,
Russia Sheetings,
Oznabrigs,
Bed-Ticks
Brittannias, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation, situate in Robinson township, Berks county, 45 miles from this city, containing 173 and two-thirds acres, 36 acres are clear arrable Land, 11 well watered Meadow, more may be made, and the rest good Woodland: There is on it a Log-house, an excellent Spring, a spacious Stable, a good Garden and several Out-buildings unfinished. Enquire of M. RYAN, in this city. Jan. 8, 1781.

Stopped, Supposed to be Stolen,

A light-horseman's SADDLE, with a leather girth and rings behind the seat, taken from a deserter.

A small black HORSE, about six or seven years old, taken from a deserter, says from the southward.

Two silver handled knives and forks, one knife marked with a crest like a dove.

Six silver tea spoons, marked L. K. H.

One silver table spoon, marked H. A. found upon a British deserter from New-York. Enquire of Justice FLEESON, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 5th, 1781.

RUN away from the subscriber, in the morning of the 4th instant, a Negro man named SHARP, about nineteen years of age, five feet some inches high; had on when he went away, a red waistcoat, without a coat, a striped shirt with white patches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of half worn shoes, with a pair of plated buckles: he frequently beat the drum last summer for the militia. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and secures him so that his master may have him again shall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, if taken in the city; and if taken in any other part, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN M'CORMICK,

in Race street between Third and Fourth streets.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

Philadelphia, December 23, 1780.

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen last night out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Abington township, Philadelphia county, a Black HORSE, four years old last spring, about 15 hands high, slim made, good courage, has a blaze in his forehead, a spot on the right side with a few grey hairs come by the saddle, one white hind foot, he has not been docked, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and secures them so that the owner may have the horse again shall have the above reward, or four hundred dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges paid, by

PETER TYSON.

Austin Florimont, Limner,

Lately arrived in this city; who is peculiarly happy in his LIKENESSES,

Paints Miniature and Creon Pictures

Of all sorts, at a very reasonable Price. Enquire at Mr. VOOGEL's, Taylor, in Arch-street, near the French Consul's.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 702.

LONDON, Auguſt 17.

THE effuſion of human blood, during the progreſs of the American war, is copious to an exceſs. If the fomentors of it are nearly glutted, let them liſten to the wiſhes of the nation, and endeavour, by immediate treaties, to re-eſtabliſh public happineſs. America and Great-Britain, the child and parent, have drawn the ſword againſt each other. Is there no proſpect, no hope of ſheathing it? Amongſt good citizens, the wiſh is general. To think juſtly of our enemies, conduces always to the means of acting juſtly. It is with this view that, inſtructed from his infancy to revere virtue wherever he finds it, and anxious to give a public notice that the Americans have ſent the moſt irreproachable of their fellow-coloniſts to aſſiſt in the extirpation of hoſtilities that have debaſed and torn the empire, the writer of this paragraph (who could be more ſerviceable) ſends a conciſe, but faithful character of the honorable Francis Dana, ſecretary to Mr. Adams, the commiſſioner for making peace.

He is a native of Charles-Town (the conſumed Charles-Town) near Boſton. He was educated at Harvard-college, in Cambridge, and ſtudied the law under his father, who was one of the ableſt and moſt independent of that profeſſion, and perhaps the greateſt and moſt intrepid magiſtrate in the town of Boſton. He perfected his ſtudies under his uncle, Edward Trowbridge, eſquire, who, during the ſpace of more than twenty years, was attorney-general of the province of Maſſachuſets Bay, under the governors Shirley, Pownal, and Bernard: and afterwards one of the judges of the ſupreme court of judicature, under the governors Bernard and Hutchinſon.

When he had perfected his education under theſe great maſters, Mr. Dana travelled through England and Scotland, returning to his country ſoon after the commencement of the troubles. Having always ſupported a virtuous and amiable character, and in purſuance of his father's inſtructions, adhered inflexibly to the cauſe of his country, he was elected into the council of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and member of congreſs.

He married the daughter of the honorable William Ellery, of Rhode-Iſland. His family, his fortune, his education, connections, abilities, integrity, and agreeable manners would make him reſpectable in any country in the world.

The virtue and abilities of Mr. Adams, need no encomium; nor would the character either of him, or of his aſſociate, be mentioned at this important criſis, when the road to peace is open, (though not a ſingle miniſter has the humanity to travel it) but for the neceſſity of aſſuring men in power, that their antagoniſts are too reſpectable to juſtify their inattention.

It is become faſhionable, within the court circles, to talk poſitively of that abſolute conſummation of the miniſterial wiſhes which is to follow the ſucceſſes of ſir Henry Clinton. But the plain truth is (and time will prove it) that the Americans are determined not to relinquiſh their independence. Our great pilots at the helm may boaſt of favourable winds, and proſperous voyages; but their public language, and their private obſervations, are as different as manly confidence is from cowardice and perplexity. To ſome readers this will prove ſufficiently explicit; and the bonne bouche that followed the dinner which was given on Saturday laſt by the earl of Hillſborough to lord North, earl Bathurſt, lord George Germaine, &c. is too delicate to be ſerved up for the entertainment of the vulgar.

October 21. Mr. Cruger ſent the following letter to the ſheriffs of Briſtol, when he declined the conteſt.

"Gentlemen,

"By the deſire of my friends I decline the poll. The majority obtained againſt me by bribery and undue influence, will be a ſubject of future diſcuſſion.

"Accept, gentlemen, my warmeſt thanks for your impartiality, and believe me, with reſpect,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

HENRY CRUGER."

Government are ſaid to be in poſſeſſion of advices, which poſitively affirm, that ſome capital ſhips from the combined fleet have been diſpatched as a further reinforcement to their ſquadron in the American ſeas.

A private letter from Rome mentions, that the Pope declines daily, notwithſtanding he takes the utmoſt care of his health. The cardinals have already begun their cabals, and are making intereſt with thoſe who can further their deſigns. It is thought the chief conteſt will be between cardinal Priuli, and the cardinal York, ſon to the late pretender.

The cardinal York is one of the ſix cardinal biſhops. He was born at Rome on the 6th day of March, 1725, and created a cardinal in the year 1747, when he was only 22 years old. Since his brother loſt all hopes of getting footing in England, the cardinal has entertained a bitter hatred againſt this country; he hath ſtudied the complexion of Europe, and waited with earneſt attention for a vacancy in the popedom, when he ſhall be of a fit age to be elected. He has now paſſed it, and being in his 56th year is eligible.

The cardinal York is ſure of the intereſt of ſeveral ſovereigns, as well as great part of the ſacred college, which for ſome time paſt hath reſolved never to elect a foreigner. The king of Sardinia is his relation; the kings of France and Spain will doubtleſs give him their intereſts, as they know his turbulent temper will go great lengths to embroil England. The emperor and the king of the two Sicilies are ſo connected with France and Spain, that they will join: and the cardinal will find none in the intereſt of cardinal Priuli but the ſtates of Venice and Genoa. The crown of Portugal hath but little weight in either ſcale; and as it can have no hope of raiſing its ſubject, cardinal de Saldunha, the only Portugueſe cardinal, to the tiara, will be careleſs who gets it.

From Peterſburgh there is advice, that the whole of the Ruſſian fleet will winter at home, and not at any port in the mediterranean as was expected; the report of their having entered the harbour of Breſt is erroneous, as alſo the account of their being laden with naval ſtores for the uſe of the enemies of Great-Britain.

General Burgoyne having little or no fortune, it is in contemplation for him to take orders. His nephew, the earl of Derby, has two valuable livings in his gift, the rectory of Winwick, within a ſmall diſtance of Warrington, in Lancaſhire, worth upwards of 2000 l. per annum, and the living of Bury, near Manchester, in the ſame county, worth above 1200l. The preſent incumbent, (Dr. Stanley) great uncle to the earl of Derby is very infirm, and it is ſaid, will reſign in favour of the general.

We are told from pretty good authority, that the firſt buſineſs of the new parliament will be to enable the miniſtry to enter into treaty with America, the conſequences of which may eaſily be foreſeen. The majority of the cabinet are for ſettling matters in any way they can.

The edict of the court of Portugal, relative to forbidding the carrying prizes into Liſbon, is not at all reliſhed by our merchants, or owners of privateers, as it gives a manifeſt advantage to the cruiſers of France, Spain, and America over England, who has not now the advantage of a foreign port nearer than Gibraltar. Although the Portugueſe have not formally acceded to the neutral confederacy, this laſt edict is in effect of the ſame conſequence as if they had finally done ſo, for in their admittance of general neutral commerce, the unarmed trading ſhips of the United States of America will be admitted, with thoſe of other nations, into the ports of Portugal.

The court of Portugal has been the laſt of the maritime powers to inſult England in their regulations for neutral commerce. After embargoing for ſeveral days all the prizes captured by Commodore Johnſtone's ſquadron, they graciouſly permit theſe prizes to depart within 20 days. The Commodore ſailed with his ſquadron for the Tagus the latter end of Auguſt; the 30th of that month the edict is dated, but was not put forth by authority till the 8th of September, a very few days after the Ruſſian fleet, for protection of neutral commerce, entered the Tagus.

The following very remarkable events happened lately at Dublin:—A certain tradeſman's wife of that city dying on Tueſday, her huſband buried her on Wedneſday: he married again on Thurſday; his new wife was brought to bed on Friday, and he hanged himſelf on Saturday.

BOSTON, January 8.

A prize arrived at Newberry Port from Ireland, which place ſhe left the latter end of October, brings an account of a great riot taking place there, before ſhe ſailed, occaſioned by recruiting parties arriving there from England to enliſt men; one of the party's there from England to enliſt men; one of the party's ſlipping money into the ſleeves and pockets of the inhabitants, (as this town once experienced) and then ſwearing they had enliſted, cauſed the above riot, when the recruiting party fired upon and killed ſundry of the inhabitants, which cauſed a general riſe of that brave people, who immediately ſecured that party, tryed, condemned and hung them. They then ſecured the other parties, and ſent them for England, with an account of the above tragedy, to their tyrannic maſter, and his blood-thirſty myrmidons.

Extract of a letter lately received from a gentleman in Europe.

"Governor Hutchinſon is dead. Deſcended from an antient and honourable family; born and educated in America; profeſſing all the zeal of the congregational religion; affecting to honour the reputation of the firſt planters of the new world, and to vindicate the character of America, eſpecially of New-England; early initiated into public buſineſs; induſtrious and indefatigable in it; beloved and eſteemed by the people; elected and entruſted by them and their repreſentatives; his views opened and extended by repeated travels in Europe; minutely informed in the hiſtory of his own country; author himſelf of an hiſtory of it, which was extenſively read in Europe; engaged in very large correſpondences there as well as in America; favoured by the crown of Great-Britain, and poſſeſſed of its honours and emoluments: with all theſe advantages, and ſurrounded with all theſe circumſtances, he was, perhaps, the only man in the world who could have brought on the controverſy between Great-Britain and America, in the manner and at the time it was done, and who could have involved the two countries in an enmity which muſt end in their everlaſting ſeparation. Yet, this was the character of the man, and theſe are his memorable actions. An unextinguiſhable ambition and avarice that were ever ſeen among his other qualities, and which grew with his growth and ſtrengthened with his age and experience, and at laſt predominated over every other paſſion of his heart, and principle of his mind: rendered him credulous to a childiſh degree of every thing that favoured his ruling paſſion, and blind and deaf to every thing that thwarted it, to ſuch a degree, that his repreſentations with thoſe of his fellow-labourer, Bernard, drew on the king, miniſtry, parliament and nation, to concert meaſures which will end in their reduction, and exaltation of America.

"I think I ſee viſible traces of his councils in a number of pamphlets, not long ſince publiſhed in London, and aſcribed to Mr. Galloway. It is moſt probable they were concerted between the miniſtry and the refugees in general, and that Mr. Galloway was to be given out for the offenſible, as he probably was the principal author.

"The 'Cool Thoughts on the conſequences of American independence,' although calculated to inflame an haſty warlike nation to purſue the conqueſt of America, are, in fact, ſober reaſons for our defending that independence, and our alliances.

"Surely it was never intended that any American ſhould read this pamphlet: It contains ſo many arguments and motives for perſeverance in our righteous and glorious cauſe. It is aſtoniſhing, however, that inſtead of ſtimulating England to proſecute their unjuſt and inglorious enterprize, it does not convince all of the impracticability of it, and induce them to make peace."

January 11. The people of America cannot guard too carefully againſt the wiles and artifices of Great-Britain. When we hear it ſaid, that ſome of our friends in that kingdom have wrote that a new parliament was choſen, and lord North had left the miniſtry on purpoſe to prepare the way for peace, we cannot forbear to recollect, that every year during the war, the Britiſh court has artfully circulated a rumour of peace, and covered their moſt vigorous preparations for war with ſome pretext of an accommodation, on purpoſe to put theſe States off their guard, and relax their exertions. It is certain, that our beſt friends in Europe, thoſe who are in a ſituation to penetrate furtheſt into the real intentions of the Britiſh government, have lately aſſured us, that it diſcovers no inclinations to peace upon a baſis ſafe and honorable to America, and that our ſecurity reſts upon our own vigorous exertions in the field, as Britain has been elated above meaſure by the capture of Charles Town. This is the ground upon which we ought to go in the preſent critical moment, and inſtead of abating, to add freſh vigour to all our efforts for the eſtabliſhment of our army. Peace for America muſt be eſtabliſhed by the ſword; and Britain will not think of acknowledging our independence, as one of our moſt truſty correſpondents, of high character, has lately aſſured us, while ſhe can maintain a powerful army in the heart of theſe States.

Arrived at a ſafe port, a ſhip from Jamaica, bound to England, but captured by the Eſſex. 'Tis ſaid ſhe has on board 345 hogſheads ſugar, and 320 puncheons rum.

Thurſday laſt arrived in port a ſhip from Newfoundland, bound to Scotland, prize to the Eſſex alſo. She has on board 400 barrels of oil, &c. &c.

A letter from England, dated the 17th of October, informs, that general Clinton has requeſted an additional number of 10,000 troops, to be ſent him from England; and if he was denied his requeſt, he deſired liberty to return home. He was informed, that his conduct in America was highly approved, and that orders were given for raiſing nine regiments of foot and one of horſe, to be immediately raiſed and ſent to America. The writer adds, that the Britiſh miniſtry had it in view to ſubjugate Virginia and North-Carolina, during the preſent winter and next ſpring.

PROVIDENCE, January 6.

It is reported, that the 34th Britiſh regiment was lately loſt, in attempting to croſs one of the lakes.

Thurſday laſt arrived here captain John Updike, in the ſloop Crawford, of this port, from Amſterdam, in Holland, which place he left the 18th of October laſt.

By captain Updike we received Dutch papers to the 12th of October, from them we have tranſlated the following articles.

Hague, Octo. 9. The ſtates of Holland and Weſt Friezland, have this day met in council in conſequence of ſome diſpatches which have arrived from the court of Peterſburgh to the Ruſſian ambaſſador here: the diſpatches contain an account that that court has engaged Sweden to join the armed neutrality, with ſome other matters of great importance.

Oct. 10. It is no longer a doubt here, that the court of Portugal has acceded to the armed neutrality, which will be not a little detrimental to Britain, as that haughty power can now no longer ſeize veſſels on the coaſt of Portugal as it has done.

Oct. 11. We have certain intelligence, that the court of Portugal has forbidden the Engliſh commodore Johnſtone cruizing on their coaſt; and has ordered him to deliver up all the Portugueſe ſailors he has on board his ſquadron.

Oct. 12. By recent advices from London we learn, that it is determined on there to ſend a large reinforcement, both of ſhips and troops, to America early in the ſpring.

The court of London is exceedingly chagrined to ſee all the maritime powers in Europe arming, to prevent her tyrannizing on the ſea any longer, and we may add that it is generally believed that the fleet now on the ocean, for the protection of the neutral commerce, will ſhortly join the combined fleet, and dictate terms of peace to that haughty power.

HARTFORD, January 16.

We hear, that a few days ſince, a ſchooner arrived at Newport in 6 days from Wilmington, North-Carolina, being manned by ſeveral people belonging to Rhode-Iſland, who had made their eſcape from a priſon ſhip at Charles Town, South-Carolina, in the following manner: One evening obſerving a ſchooner come to anchor near the priſon ſhip, with ſundry negroes on board, they took an opportunity, while the ſentinel was off his guard to get from the priſon ſhip on board the ſchooner, and immediately making ſail they got out of the harbour; they afterwards put into Wilmington, where they ſold the negroes, and with the money purchaſed a cargo of naval ſtores, with which they arrived ſafe at Newport.

TRENTON, January 17.

Lieutenant Colonel Klein, formerly in the ſervice of the United States, was laſt week apprehended in the county of Monmouth on his way to New-York.

Laſt week enſign Fitz Randolph, with ten or twelve privates of our militia, were ſurprized in Amboy by a party of the enemy, and carried to Staten-Iſland.

On Sunday, the 7th inſtant, departed this life, in an advanced age, Jacob Bergen, eſquire, firſt judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Somerſet. He was many years a magiſtrate under the former government; was continued under the preſent; univerſally reſpected as an early, decided, and conſiſtent patriot. The country has loſt in him a faithful, active magiſtrate, and the ſtate an uſeful, reſpectable citizen.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.

On Tueſday laſt intelligence was received by council, that in October laſt the Ontario, a new ſhip of 20 guns, bound to Canada, was loſt on the lake, with colonel Bolton and 350 men of the 34th Britiſh regiment on board, who all periſhed. This confirms the article relative to that regiment, under the Providence head.

The report of general Philips having the command of the Britiſh troops in Virginia is groundleſs, the whole of thoſe plunderers being under the direction of that arch traitor Arnold, who, (letters from that quarter ſay) had retired with his banditti on board their ſhips in James river.

Letters from South-Carolina ſay, that general Leſlie, with the troops under his command from Virginia, arrived at Charleſtown the 20th ult. and had marched to join lord Cornwallis, who was again collecting his forces at Camden.

Friday night the 12th inſtant, about nine o'clock, a gentleman was aſſaulted in Fifth-ſtreet, near Chriſt Church Burial ground, by three fellows, who robbed him of ſome money, and bruiſed and otherwiſe wounded him ſo badly that he is now confined to his bed. One of the villains was ſoon after ſecured by ſome people in the neighbourhood: he proves to be an old offender, of the name of Magee, and had not long been at large, the old jail in this city having for ſome time paſt been his principal place of reſidence, on account of his many rogueries, and where he is once more prevented from committing further depredations on ſociety.

Since the above ſeveral other ſtreet roberies have been perpetrated; particularly laſt Wedneſday evening about eight o'clock, a perſon was knocked down at the upper end of Market-ſtreet by two fellows in the garb of ſoldiers, who fractured his ſcull, and he is now in a very dangerous way. On the appearance of ſome people the rogues made off.

One night laſt week a houſe at the upper end of Front-ſtreet was broke open by ſome villains, by means of boring one of the ſhutters. The thieves took ſome valuable articles, and got off undiſcovered.

About two weeks ago a large quantity of ſtolen goods were diſcovered at an houſe in Hicory lane, back of the Barracks. From the variety of the articles and other circumſtances, they appear to be the collection of much time and knowledge of the buſineſs; many things, we are told, long miſſing being found in this depoſitory. One man is apprehended on ſuſpicion of being a principal in this affair, and it is ſuppoſed many perſons not yet diſcovered are acceſſaries. The goods are now at the houſe of Mr. John Keen, in Front-ſtreet near Poole's Bridge.

An Account of the late Diſturbances in the PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

AS the public will probably expect ſome account of the late unhappy movements in the Pennſylvania Line, and the proceedings had thereupon, we have, from authentic documents, enabled ourſelves to give the following conciſe narrative of that tranſaction.

It appears that conſiderable diſcontents had for ſome time taken place amongſt the ſoldiers, on account of uncertain inliſtments, deficiencies of cloathing, arrearages of pay, and the depreciation of the currency; which, as yet, extended no farther than private complaints and murmurs. Whatever real cauſes of diſcontent, in ſome of theſe particulars, might have been occaſioned by the public neceſſities, owing to diſappointments, unavaidable in times of war and invaſion, it is evident, that they were greatly exaggerated by the influence of too great a mixture of Britiſh deſerters in the Pennſylvania line. It is more than probable, that this diſſatisfaction would not have aſſumed the formidable aſpect in which it afterwards appeared, had not concurrent circumſtances adminiſtered the occaſion.

New-Year's day, being a day of cuſtomary feſtivity, an extra proportion of rum was ſerved out to the ſoldiers. This, together with what they were able to purchaſe in the neighbourhood of the line, was ſufficient to enflame the minds of men, already pre-diſpoſed by a mixture of real and imaginary injuries, to break forth into outrage and diſorder. As ſoon as night came on, the Camp was obſerved to be in great confuſion, and by eleven o'clock became quite tumultuous: the troops avowedly threw off all obedience and prepared to march. In vain did general Wayne, and the officers of the line, exert themſelves to reduce the mutiny and reſtore order and diſcipline; the affair had gone too far to yield to their exertions, and one of the officers unhappily loſt his life in the attempt.

At length the line left their Camp, in a moſt tumultuous and diſorderly manner, and marched to Princeton, where they fixed their quarters.

General Wayne, uncertain whether this mutiny aroſe from Britiſh influence and diſſaffection, or only from the grievances they ſo loudly complained of, thought it moſt prudent to get this diſorderly body, if poſſible, organiſed into ſome regularity, in which ſituation the mutineers might be treated with and the truth diſcovered. To this he was the more encouraged as they had repeatedly and in the ſtrongeſt terms denied the leaſt tincture of diſaffection, or any intentions of deſerting to the enemy. He accordingly recommended it to them to chooſe a number of ſerjeants, to ſit as a board and repreſent their grievances, ſo that redreſs might be had, if their complaints ſhould appear to be well founded. This advice they readily attended to; a board of ſerjeants was accordingly formed, and the buſineſs ſeemed to put on a more manageable appearance.

Intelligence of this affair was ſoon conveyed to New-York. The enemy were highly elated on the occaſion, and exerted themſelves to the utmoſt, not abating their diligence, although the rain poured down inceſſantly. Four or five thouſand troops were immediately embarked, in order to make a deſcent on Jerſey at South-Amboy, under a full perſwaſion that the Pennſylvania line waited only an opportunity to join the Britiſh troops. They were confirmed in this idea by a perſon from Woodbridge, who went over to Staten-Iſland and informed, that ſuch was the determination of the board of ſerjeants.

On the arrival of this news at Philadelphia, the preſident of the ſtate, and a committee of Congreſs, attended by the Pennſylvania troop of horſe, ſet out for Trenton.

In the mean time, ſome negociations had taken place between the board of ſerjeants and general Wayne; but not to any effect. The general was yet in doubt as to the real deſigns of the mutineers; but a circumſtance now occurred, which ſeemed to evince the fidelity of the diſcontented troops. A ſpy from New York, attended by a guide, appeared before the board of ſerjeants, with a paper, rolled in ſheet lead, intimating that if the Pennſylvania line would direct their march towards South River, a large body of Britiſh troops ſhould be ready to receive them; and promiſing very large emoluments to every ſoldier who ſhould thus deſert his country's cauſe. No ſooner did this emiſſary make his errand known, but the board of ſerjeants rejected the propoſal with diſdain, and ſent the ſpy with his companion under guard to general Wayne, with a reſerve, however, that they ſhould be re-delivered to the board, if demanded.

Preſident Reed having, on the 6th, advanced near Princeton, (being alſo fully authoriſed by the committee of Congreſs to make propoſitions) wrote a letter to general Wayne, in which he expreſſed ſome doubts as to the propriety of going within the picquets of the inſurgents. This letter being ſhewn to the ſerjeants, they immediately wrote to the preſident in theſe words. "Your excellency need not be in the leaſt afraid or "apprehenſive of any irregularities or ill treatment, "that the whole line will be very happy how expedi-"ent your excellency would be, in ſettling the un-"happy affair."

Encouraged by theſe cirumſtances, but without any great confidence in them, more eſpecially as the board of ſerjeants had demanded the ſpies from general Wayne, and at this time had them in poſſeſſion, his excellency determined to venture amongſt them. That he had no firm dependance on their pacific aſſurances, appears by a paſſage in a letter written to the vice-preſident, at Philadelphia, juſt before he went into Princeton; wherein he ſays,—"I have but one life, and my "country has the firſt claim to it. I therefore go with "the chearfulneſs which attends performing a neceſ-"ſary, tho' not a pleaſant duty" Upon his entry into Princeton the whole line was drawn up for his reception, and every mark of military honour and reſpect ſhewn him. After this interview the negociation commenced in regular form. During the treaty the Preſident had the addreſs to perſwade the mutineers to advance to Trenton; for, notwithſtanding all favourable appearances, he ſtill remained jealous of their ſituation.

After a correſpondence of ſome days, in which great tenaciouſneſs was ſhewn on the part of the mal-contents, and equity with firmneſs on the part of his Excellency, articles of agreement were finally aſſented to and confirmed on both ſides.

The articles were as follow, viz.

PROPOSALS made to the Non commiſſioned Officers and Soldiers of the PENNSYLVANIA LINE, at Princeton, January 7, 1781.

His excellency JOSEPH REED, eſquire, preſident, and the honourable brigadier-general POTTER, of the council of Pennſylvania, having heard the complaints of the ſoldiers, as repreſented by the ſergeants, inform them, that they are fully authorized to redreſs reaſonable grievances, and they have the fulleſt diſpoſition to make them as eaſy as poſſible; for which end they propoſe,

Firſt, That no non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier ſhall be detained beyond the time for which he freely and voluntarily engaged: but where they appear to have been in any reſpect compelled to enter or ſign, ſuch enliſtment to be deemed void, and the ſoldier diſcharged.

Secondly, To ſettle who are and who are not bound to ſtay, three perſons to be appointed by the preſident and the council,* who are to examine into the terms of enliſtment; where the original enliſtments cannot be found, the ſoldier's oath to be admitted, to prove the time and terms of enliſtment, and the ſoldier to be diſcharged upon his oath of the condition of the enliſtment.

Thirdly, Wherever any ſoldier has enliſted for three years or during the war, he is to be diſcharged, unleſs he ſhall appear afterwards to have re-enliſted voluntarily and freely. The gratuity of one hundred dollars given by Congreſs, not to be reckoned as a bounty, or any men detained in conſequence of that gratuity. The commiſſioners to be appointed by the preſident and council, to adjuſt any difficulties which may ariſe on this article alſo.

Fourthly, The auditors to attend as ſoon as poſſible, to ſettle the depreciation with the ſoldiers, and give them certificates. Their arrearages of pay to be made up as ſoon as circumſtances will admit.

Fifthly, A pair of ſhoes, overalls and ſhirt, will be delivered to each ſoldier in a few days, as they are already purchaſed and ready to be ſent forward, whenever the line ſhall be ſettled. Thoſe who are diſcharged to receive the above articles at Trenton, producing the general's diſcharge.

The preſident hopes, that no ſoldier of the Pennſylvania line will break his bargain, or go from the contract made with the public, and they may depend upon it, that the utmoſt care will be taken to furniſh them with every neceſſary fitting for a ſoldier.

The preſident will recommend to the ſtate to take ſome favourable notice of thoſe who engaged for the war.

The commiſſioners will attend at Trenton, where the cloathing and the ſtores will be immediately brought, and the regiments to be ſettled with in their order. A field-officer of each regiment to attend during the ſettlement of his regiment.

Purſuant to general Wayne's orders of the 2d inſtant, no man to be brought to any trial or cenſure for what has happened on or ſince new year's day, but all matters to be buried in oblivion.

JOS. REED,
JAMES POTTER.

On the concluſion of the above articles the two emiſſaries were again delivered up; but his excellency having been informed by general Wayne, that at the time they were firſt brought to him, he had promiſed the two ſoldiers who conducted them FIFTY GUINEAS each, as a reward for their fidelity, he determined to fulfil this engagement; and accordingly ſent for thoſe men, and offered them the promiſed gratuity. This, however, they declined accepting, ſaying, that they only obeyed the orders of their ſuperiors the board of ſergeants. The hundred guineas were then offered to the board of ſerjeants, who returned this remarkable anſwer:—"Agreeable to the information "of two ſerjeants of our board, who waited on your "excellency, that in conſideration of the two ſpies "they informed the remainder of the board, that "your excellency has been pleaſed to offer a ſum of "gold, as a compenſation for our fidelity; but as it "has not been for the ſake, or through any expecta-"tion of receiving a reward, but for the zeal and love "of our country, that we ſent them immediately to "general Wayne, we therefore do not conſider our-"ſelves intitled to any other reward but the love of "our country, and do jointly agree, that we ſhall "accept of no other."

The two ſpies were tried by a court-martial on the 10th, and being duly convicted, were executed on the 11th, agreeable to their ſentence, near the great road leading from Philadelphia to Trenton ferry.

However unjuſtifiable the conduct of the Pennſylvania line may and ought to be deemed in the firſt inſtance, it muſt be acknowledged, that they conducted themſelves in the buſineſs, culpable as it was, with unexpected order and regularity. And their fidelity in refuſing the large offers made by the enemy, in delivering up the ſpies, and in refuſing the hundred guineas they had ſo juſtly merited, exhibits an inſtance of true patriotiſm and diſintereſtedneſs, not to be found amongſt mercenary troops, who bear arms for pay and ſubſiſtence only, uninſpired by their country's rights, or the juſtice of the cauſe which they have engaged to ſupport.

In purſuance of the articles agreed to, and the plan adopted, commiſſioners have been appointed, to ſettle with the diſcontented ſoldiers, man by man; their terms of enliſtment carefully enquired into; their wants ſupplied, money advanced on account of pay, and certificates given for the remainder. The commiſſioners have already made a conſiderable progreſs in this buſineſs, to general ſatisfaction, and this diſagreeable affair is likely to have a better iſſue than could have been expected from its firſt appearance.

During the whole of this unhappy diſturbance, his

* This appointment was made afterwards by the committee of Congreſs, as the moſt proper channel of authority.

excellency governor Livingſton exerted himſelf with great prudence and activity. The Jerſey militia were called upon, and turned out in great force, with a readineſs, which has diſtinguiſhed them in all emergencies during the war.

The honourable colonel ATLEE, brigadier general POTTER, SAMUEL MORRIS, eſquire, and Mr. BLAIR M'CLANACHAN, were appointed commiſſioners, of whom the two firſt have conſtantly attended, and the latter alternately, and with great patience and firmneſs, have nearly compleated this perplexed and diſagreeable ſervice.

The preſent winter hath been remarkably mild, ſo that the earth has ſcarcely been froze half an inch deep, or the ſmalleſt ponds covered with ice, ſtrong enough to bear a dog. Thus mild has it continued until Monday night laſt, when we had a very hard gale of wind, chiefly from the north weſt, but alternately varying to almoſt every point, and accompanied with a ſmart fall of rain and ſnow. It continued to blow ſo freſh for ſeveral hours, that a ſhip, four brigs one of them ready for ſea, and another half loaded, a ſchooner, a ſloop, &c. were forced from their faſtenings, and drove aſhore on the Jerſies and the iſland oppoſite this town, where they moſtly lay in a bad ſituation. The gale tore up ſeveral trees by the roots, and unroofed ſome houſes in this town, and, it is to be feared, has done much damage in the river, country, and along the ſea coaſts.

Laſt week was married, at New mills, in Jerſey, brigadier general LACEY, a member of the honourable the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, to Miſs REYNOLDS, daughter of they worth colonel THOMAS REYNOLDS, a gentleman, who, early in the preſent conteſt, diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a zealous advocate for his injured country; and being made priſoner, was, for his unſhaken attachment to its freedom and independency, long detained in captivity at New-York, from which he was happily relieved by exchange for colonel Simcoe, a Britiſh partizan.

Extract of a letter dated Charlotte, North-Carolina, December 5, 1780.

"Although ſome pains has been taken to aſperſe the militia of this, as well as our ſiſter ſtates, on account of what happened on the memorable 16th and 18th of Auguſt; yet, I hope, that an impartial world will not loſe ſight of thoſe ſtriking marks of heroiſm diſplayed at Ramſour's, on the 20th of June, where colonel Locke commanded; at Packelet, in the night of the 15th of July, where colonel M'Dowel commanded; at Coleſon's, the mouth of Rocky river, on the 21ſt of July, where colonel now general Daviſon commanded, and in which he was wounded; at Rocky-Mount, on the 23d of July, where the heroic general Sumpter commanded; at Hanging Rock, on the 6th of Auguſt, where general Sumpter commanded; at Enoree, the 19th of Auguſt, where the late intrepid colonel Williams commanded; at Auguſta, in Georgia, on the 14th of September, where colonel Clarke commanded; at King's-Mountain, on the 7th of October, where colonel Campbell commanded; at Broad river, on the 9th of November, where general Sumpter commanded, and where major Weyms was made priſoner; at Black-ſtocks, on Tygar river, on the 20th of November, where general Sumpter commanded and was unfortunately wounded; beſides ſeveral other rencounters. Such a train of important victories, obtained by raw militia, has no parrellel in hiſtory.

"The firmneſs of the people in Mecklenburg and Rowan counties, when the enemy advanced to Charlotte, evince that they poſſeſs the moſt genuine principles; they were left to defend themſelves againſt the whole force of the enemy. His lordſhip took poſt at Charlotte with amazing pomp. Proclamations were iſſued, peace and protection were offered to all returning and penitent rebels, and death, with all its terrors, threatned to the obſtinate and impenitent. Governor Martin, with great ſolemnity, aſſumed the government, and conceived himſelf reinſtated. The people generally abandoned their habitations, ſome fled with what of their property they could carry, others took the field, determined to diſpute every foot of ground, ſome aſſembled in ſmall parties, in their reſpective neighbourhoods, determined to harraſs the enemy's foraging parties. His lordſhip ſoon diſcovered that he was in an enemy's country, without proviſions, without forage, without friends, without intelligence, without a ſingle humble ſervant, except Peter Johnſton, and M'Cafferty, who at laſt deſerted them in the night and came to make his peace with us; his communication with with Camden cut off and his diſpatches intercepted; in the mean time our friends joined iſſue with Ferguſon at King's Mountain.

"Theſe are ſtuborn facts, and will do immortal honour to the militia.

"Lord Cornwallis's aid, in a letter to colonel Balfour, which was intercepted, ſays, "Charlotte is an agreeable village, but in a d—d rebellious country."

"Oh! had we a well appointed, well diſciplined, permanent force, what a delightful back country dance we ſhould have led his lordſhip at Charlotte."

Head-quarters, New-Windſor, Jan. 1, 1781.

AT a court of enquiry, ordered by Major General Heath, the 27th of December, 1780, in conſequence of an order of his Excellency General Waſhington, the 20th of the ſame month, to inveſtigate the conduct of lieutenant colonel Antill, on the day of his captivity in Auguſt, 1777, and to report concerning the ſame.

Colonel PUTNAM, Preſident.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Sprout, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Brooks, Lieutenant Colonel Badlam, and Major J. Porter. Members.

The Court, after due conſideration of the circumſtances, report, That Lieutenant Colonel Antill appears to have been captured while in the execution of his duty; and that he is not anſwerable in any part of his conduct, but is deſerving the approbation of every good officer.

The Commander in Chief is pleaſed to accept and approve the report.

Extract from general orders,

(Signed) ALEX. SCAMMELL, Adjut. Gen.

*** The SALE of PART of the Ship Lady Margaret's CARGO, which was to have been held Yeſterday, is poſtponed, on account of the bad weather, until TUESDAY, the thirtieth January at TEN o'clock, then to be held at a ſtore on Mr. Abel James's wharf. MATTHEW CLARKSON.

To be Sold and Entered upon IMMEDIATELY,

A Valuable Plantation, lying on the river Neſhammeny, one mile and a half above the ferry, three miles from Briſtol, and eighteen from the city of Philadelphia, from whence there is good Navigation to ſaid Plantation; containing 100 acres of good Land, 15 acres of which is excellent bottom Meadow.

There are on ſaid Premiſes, a good new Stone Dwelling-Houſe, two ſtories high, neatly finiſhed; an old Stone Houſe and Kitchen adjoining, with good dry Cellars under the whole; convenient Barn, Coach-houſe, Stabling for ſix horſes, and a Cow-Houſe, &c. Good apple and peach Orchards, bearing Fruit of the beſt quality; together with an excellent Kitchen Garden, which always affords an abundant ſupply of every kind uſeful for a large family. For further particulars and terms of ſale, apply to ISAAC WIKOFF, on the premiſes, or to PETER WIKOFF, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

One half of a Lot of Ground,

Situated at the Faſt-Landing, in Little-creek hundred, Kent-county, on Delaware:

Containing about 4 acres and a half of Ground; it has thereon, a good Framed Dwelling-houſe, and a Pump of Water at the door;

With a Brick Malt and Brew-Houſe, 80 feet long and 30 wide, and a Vault the length of the houſe; with a Brick Cooper's Shop, adjoining; all in good order for carrying on the Malting and Brewing Buſineſs. ALSO,

To be Sold, one Half of a Shallop, About 500 buſhels burthen; and another on the ſtocks, to carry about 1500 buſhels; one Half of which will be ſold; and one Third of a profitable Wind-Mill: On this Lot there is a Wharf and public Landing. Any Perſon inclining to Purchaſe a part or the whole, may know the Particulars, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the Premiſes. JOHN BRINCKLE.

N. B. To be Sold, three valuable Plantations in Kent county, on Delaware; and, alſo, a Negro Woman to be hired. Apply to ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN, near the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia; who has, to diſpoſe of, a Quantity of Beef in barrels.

TO BE SOLD,

Thirty-five Acres of exceeding good LAND, in Paſſyunk townſhip, diſtant between two and three miles from the Court-houſe, being part of that elegant and well known Place formerly owned by Mr. JOHN ROUSE, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Rouſe's lane. The whole will be divided into Lots of five or ſeven acres each, or ſold together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. If divided into Lots, each Lot will have a front upon the ſaid lane, and nearly one half part of each Lot fronting the lane, will conſiſt of good upland meadow, and the remainder may, at a ſmall expence, be converted into meadow, as it has been well manured yearly for ſome years paſt, and a great deal of dung has been hauled on it lately. For terms of ſale apply to Benjamin Hemings, at his livery-ſtable in Fourth-ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, near the new Play-houſe, or to Aſheton Humphreys, eſquire, at his office in Black-horſe alley, near Front-ſtreet.

N. B. Said HEMINGS begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his Friends and former Cuſtomers in particular, that he has again opened his LIVERY STABLE, and keeps Horſes by the day, week, month or year, at as moderate a Price as the Times will admit.

TO BE SOLD,

By Virtue of the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOSHUA BAKER, deceaſed, by us the ſubſcribers,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

The Fifteenth day of February next, His late

Dwelling Houſe and Plantation,

ſituate in Chriſtiana hundred, and county of Newcaſtle, on Delaware: Containing upwards of 200 acres of Land, well watered and timbered; on which is a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, a large framed Barn, Stables and other Out-houſes, a good Apple Orchard and other Fruit-trees: Alſo, Two ſmall Tenements thereon. The ſaid Place is in a fine healthy country, and well ſituated for trade, farming, &c. The public road leading thro' it about 7 miles diſtant from Wilmington. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, and willing to view the premiſes, before the day of ſale, may apply to PETER BAKER, living thereon; the title indiſputable. The terms of payment will be made known the day of ſale, by us,

SAMUEL BAKER, and JOHN MERISS, } Executors.

January 21ſt, 1781

TO BE SOLD,

A luſty, ſtrong Negro MAN, about 23 years old, fit for town or country, and has been uſed to take care of horſes, and alſo the management of ſhallops and other ſmall craft. Enquire of the Printer.

Genteel Boarding and Lodging may be had by applying to the Printer.

This MORNING,

At TEN o'Clock,

At Mr. ANDREW HODGE's Wharf,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

THE

CARGO

Of the Prize Schooner Succeſs,

Taken by the Letter of Marque Brigantine PATTY, Captain THOMAS REED: Conſiſting of

Pine MASTS,
Squared Pine LOGS,
Inch and two Inch BOARDS,
Large OARS,
SHINGLES and CLAPBOARDS,
ALSO, An IRON CABOOSE, &c. &c.

And at SIX o'Clock,

This EVENING,

At the Coffee-Houſe, Will be Sold,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

The ſaid Prize Schooner Succeſs,

With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture: Agreeable to Inventory, to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

FOR SALE, AT

Hartſhorne & Large's

Grocery Store, four Doors above Market-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet,

Lamp Oil by the barrel, or Gallon, and Flaxſeed Meal by the Buſhel:

Alſo, A few barrels of good Flour.

TO BE SOLD,

Window Frames, Saſhes, Shutters, &c. ſufficient for a three ſtory Houſe, made in the beſt manner, of ſeaſoned timber. For particulars enquire of HUGH ROBERTS, jun. in Elm ſtreet.

This is to give Notice to the

Public, that I the ſubſcriber bought, on the firſt day of November, 1780, a certain Tract of LAND, lying on Jacob Creek, Weſtmoreland county and ſtate of Pennſylvania, of a certain SAMUEL WELLS, to whom I paſſed my bond for 330l. 10s. to be paid in gold or ſilver, as money rated in the year 1772, and dated the 1ſt day of November, and payable the 1ſt day of June, 1783. I do hereby forbid all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſaid bond, until ſaid Wells makes good his obligation to me or my aſſigns, as I am informed he ſold part of ſaid Land to other perſons. Given under my hand, this 29th day of November, 1780.

ADAM KAFFER.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Mulatto LAD, named SANDY, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet eight inches high: Had on when he went away, a new felt hat, tow ſhirt, cloth jacket, a lightiſh coloured ſtriped linſey under jacket, buckſkin breeches, grey yarn ribbed ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid Mulatto, and brings him to me, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges paid, by me, JONATHAN THOMAS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour, conceal or carry him off at their peril.

WANTED,

A Woman who underſtands the Care of Children and Sewing. She muſt be well recommended, as none other need apply. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED Immediately,

A wet NURSE with a good breaſt of Milk, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

WAS FOUND,

About the beginning of the month of November laſt,

A Bundle of Continental Money, With a Liſt of Bills,

On the Green, near Mr. William Brown's Vendue-ſtore, the Owner giving Satisfaction, and paying for this Advertiſement, may have it again, by applying to the Widow Benſon, living in Union-ſtreet.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, belonging to Samuel Hodge, at the 7 mile ſtone, on the Ridge road, a Sorrel GELDING, about 12 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar on his forehead, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away

CORNELIUS STURGIS.

On MONDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Marſhal's New-Office, in Front ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Will begin the Sale of the

C A R G O

Of the Prize Brigantine FANNY, taken by the Privater Brigantine Fair American, Captain Jackways, Conſiſting of

Spaniſh and Loaf Sugars, Boxes of Wine, Pickles and Oil, a Variety of Dry Goods, &c. &c. ALSO, About One Thouſand Buſhels of Fine SALT.

And on Tueſday Evening

Next, At SIX o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The ſaid Prize Brigantine

F A N N Y,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the firſt day of April next,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN and PLANTATION known by the name of the SORREL HORSE, in Cheſter county, upon the Lancaſter road, about fourteen miles from Philadelphia, lately kept by Michael Stadleman, deceaſed, but now in the tenure of Jacob Wagoner. The terms to be made known the firſt day of February next upon the premiſes, by the GUARDIANS.

N. B. The excellency of the ſtand makes it neceſſary to be known, that none need apply but ſuch as come well recommended.

TO BE SOLD,

or Exchanged for country Produce, or imported Goods,

A VERY valuable FARM, with two elegant ſeats for country houſes upon the Delaware, 12 miles from this city, on the Briſtol road. It is well wooded and watered, and has a ſufficient quantity of meadow. The improvements are, A good tenants houſe, barn, and ſome out houſes, with a thriving young orchard. A credit will be given for a conſiderable part of the money, if required. Apply to HENRY WARD PEARCE, Eſquire, Cecil county Maryland, or in Philadelphia to TENCH COXE.

Alſo a HOUSE in this city, in a good ſtand for buſineſs, and a very valuable FARM near Trenton, to be diſpoſed of in the ſame way.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituated on New-Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, 33 miles from this city, on the ſwamp road to Reading, containing 106 acres, with good buildings and under good fence, with good proportion of meadow and orchard: Alſo, a HOUSE in Second-ſtreet near Pine-ſtreet. Enquire of ROBERT STEVENSON, in Second-ſtreet, a little below the Market; who will receive Bills of Exchange upon France in Payment.

TO BE LETT,

Speedwell Saw-Mill and Lands,

On Waiding River, in Weſt New-Jerſey, Burlington County, &c.

The above Mill and Lands were advertiſed and ſold the 24th day of April laſt, at vendue; the conditions of ſale not being complied with, ſaid Mill and Lands revolved back to the former owner, &c.

THEY will now be Lett, either to the Shares or for Caſh, as beſt ſuits the Renter, and may be entered on immediately: The Mill is in good repair and now ſawing; ſhe has plenty of timber, pine and cedar, belonging to her; the boards may be rafted from the Mill-tail to where the ſloops take in to go to ſea, or by carting about 8 miles, to a branch of Anchocus, they may be brought directly to Philadelphia.

There is on the Premiſes, one new two ſtory Frame Houſe and Kitchen, with good ſtone Cellars, a brick Oven, two Log Houſes for tenants, &c. a large Frame Barn, 60 by 40 feet, and Stabling plenty for horſes, a good bearing Peach Orchard, young Apple ditto, a great plenty of ſummer and fall Feeds for oxen or all kinds of cattle; the Land brings good Rye and Corn, and Garden Truck in abundance. Should the Perſon applying, incline to ſettle there, and chooſe to buy the Place, terms may be made eaſy, &c. It is a good ſeat for a Furnace, with a great Quantity of Coal-wood and Ore belonging thereto. For particulars, apply to

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

N. B. A young, handy NEGROE WENCH, her child, a BOY, To be ſold, fit for country work. Enquire as above. Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1780.

BROKE into the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the 2d of October, 1780, an iron grey HORSE, about 15 hands high, no brand or ear mark, midling low in fleſh, no ſhoes on. The owner of ſaid horſe is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold, agreeable to law, for damages he has done and expences that may accrue.

HENRY MAAG.

INK-POWDER.

The very beſt Black Ink-Powder may be had at

W. Poyntell's Stationary Store,

three doors below Market-ſtreet in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meeting-houſe gate; its quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the beſt Aleppo Galls, and free from the groſs particles that cauſe Ink to turn yellow, and in every other reſpect ſuch as cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe who chuſe to write with the beſt INK.

It may be had by the Groce, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewiſe the beſt Black Liquid Ink.

At the ſame Place may be had, Writing Paper of the beſt quality, Slates, Blank Books, Spelling Books, Primmers, beſt Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

By Edward Bartholomew,

In Third-ſtreet between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A quantity of imported HIDES, of an excellent quality,

A quantity of dreſſed CALF SKINS and dreſſed DEER SKINS,

A few barrels of TANNERS and LINSEED OIL.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Thomas,

In Market ſtreet, next door above Mr. DUNLAP's Printing-office,

For CASH, on reaſonable TERMS,

CALICOES, green and red Serges, Iriſh Linens, mens worſted Stockings, womens and childrens ditto, white Broadcloth, ſilk, cotton and linen Handkerchiefs, black Mode, Knives and Forks, Sciſſars and Penknives, Cuttrau Knives, Two Hundred Pair excellent LEATHER BREECHES.

TO BE SOLD,

By Nicholas Perree,

At the Corner of Arch and Third-ſtreets, a

Very fine aſſortment of Needles and Pins,

By Wholeſale, or by four equal Portions.

NOTICE is hereby given,

to all perſons having any Demands againſt the Office of Lieutenant, that they do immediately produce their Accounts, with their Vouchers, to the Sub-lieutenant that preſides over the diſtrict in which they reſide, or to the ſubſcriber, in order for payment.

WILLIAM COATS,

Jan. 16. Lieutenant of Philadelphia County.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe and the Weſt-Indies, and

TO BE SOLD, BY

Budden, Lawrence & Co.

At their STORE in Front ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet,

For Caſh or Bills of Exchange on Europe or the Weſt Indies,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

FINE and coarſe Cloths,
Several bales of Blankets,
Broad and narrow white Swanſkins,
White and blue Halfthicks,
Mens, womens and childrens worſted Hoſe,
Ditto, ditto cotton and thread Hoſe,
A few pieces of fine Holland,
Black Lace,
A large quantity of brown and white coarſe Threads,
Mens and womens white kid Gloves,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine Threads and ſewing Silks,
A variety of Hard Ware,
And a number of fine Wire Sieves for meal.

SEVERAL

Cheſts of Carpenter's Tools,

of the beſt kind, very neatly aſſorted,
Ditto, ditto of Cooper's ditto,
A cheſt of coarſe Hats, bound,
Several cheſts of Medicines, very neatly aſſorted.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION within three miles of this city, near Schuylkill, well ſtocked with fruit trees of various ſorts. A perſon well qualified to manage ſuch a place, to tend the markets, may have from 20 to 35 acres of land, part of it in good clover; has dwelling ſufficient for a large family; alſo milk houſe, ſtables, &c. For farther particulars enquire of the printer.

An Elderly Woman,

That can be well recommended, will go as HOUSE-KEEPER in a genteel family. None need apply but ſuch as will treat with proper reſpect a perſon who acts intirely from Principle. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Peter and Jacob Kuhn.

At their Store the north ſide of Market ſtreet, midway between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

CROSSCUT, whip, pannel, tennon and compaſs ſaws,
Raſps,
Files,
Chiſſels,
Gouges,
Plaining Irons,
Deſk, pew, cheſt and HL Hinges,
Square nob'd Latches with Bolts,
Thumb ditto,
Beſt ſpring Stock-Locks,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Screws,
Augers,
Spike Gimlets,
Tap and bung Borers,
Hammers and Pinchers,
Carpenter's Squares and Compaſſes,
Saw Setts,
Gooper's Vices and Compaſſes,
Dawling-Bitts,
Marking and pincking Irons,
Caſtors,
Hooks,
Cheeſe Taſters,
Plaiſtering Trowels,
Men and womens ſwivel Stirrups,
Snaffle Bitts,
Common ditto,
Spades and Shovels,
Iron Candleſticks,
Bellowſes,
Shovels and Tongs,
Chaiffing Diſhes,
Raizors and Sciſſars,
Ivory Combs,
Penknives,
Corkſcrews,
Shoe, knee and waiſtband Buckles,
Elegant plaited Candleſticks,
Ditto, Snuffers with caſes,
Ditto Salts,
Jappaned Tea Urns,
Ditto Salvers, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Broadcloths and Caſſimers,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Coarſe and fine Linens,
Chintzes and chintz Counterpains,
Humhums,
Painted Silkt and Taffeties,
Mantuas, Peelongs, Perſians and Sarſnet.
Sewing Silk,
Threads and Tapes,
Black Lace and Edging,
Spriged lawn Aprons,
Black and white Gauze,
Mens and womens Gloves,
Cane Hatts,
Toweling Diaper,
Jeans and Dimities,
Bandana and cambrick Handkerchiefs,
Silk and worſted Breeches Patterns,
Hair for Chair Bottoms,
Braſs Nails for ditto,
Yard and half-yard wide Carpeting, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO, Madeira Wine, Spirits and Rum by the Hogſhead or Quarter-caſk.

Alſo, A Quantity of Gunpowder.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery STORE,

In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Has for SALE, of excellent Quality,

Brandy & Geneva,	Aniſeed Water,
Weſt-India Rum,	Clove ditto,
Philadelphia ditto,	Orange ditto,
Cinnamon Water,	Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine,

Proper for raiſing low proof Liquors, or for Medicinal Purpoſes.

N. B. He ſells the above at a ſmall profit, and gives good encouragement to thoſe who buy of him to ſell again.

Juſt Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

And TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian king, by Wholeſale and Retail,

A large and general Aſſortment of the following

ARTICLES.

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths, of all colours,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,
Thickletts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,
Duroys, Everlaſtings, Camblets and Corded Worſted,
Men's, women's and children's Worſted Hoſe,
Cotton Cords and Taffels,
A quantity of Blanketing,
Fine Linens,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Coarſe and fine Hollands,
Cotton Checks,
Diapers and Dimethies,
Drawboys,
Marſeilles Quilting,
A quantity of the beſt Sewing Silks,
A quantity of Iriſh Linens,
A large and general Aſſortment of the beſt Engliſh SADLERY
Mohair and Twiſt,
White & coloured Threads,
Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Cambricks, Lawns, and Kentings,
Taffaties, Perſians, Paduaſoys and Sarſnets,
Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Croſs-barred, ſtriped and plain Muſlins,
Britannias,
Check Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gauzes of different kinds,
A quantity of Lace,
Writing Paper,
Engliſh Shoes and Boots,

ALSO,

Madeira & Claret Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.
A quantity of the beſt Carolina Indigo.

WHEREAS a certain Thomas Caldwell was purſued this day from Philadelphia to Darby, on ſuſpicion of ſtealing a Piece of Linen; which linen being found in his poſſeſſion, with two new Silk Handkerchiefs; and there being reaſon to believe the ſaid handkerchiefs were obtained in the ſame manner as the linen: This is to give Notice, to whoever may have loſt them, that they may be had again upon proving property and paying charges, by applying at the Croſs-keys Tavern, the corner of Third and Cheſnut-ſtreets. Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1781.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 703.

This EVENING,
At SIX o'clock, at the Coffee-house,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
The Prize Brigantine
FANNY,
With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale.
By order of the Court of Admiralty,
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Imported in the last Vessels from Europe,
And TO BE SOLD, By
Samuel Inglis and Company,
BOHEA TEA of a very fine quality, an assortment of fine and coarse Linens, heavy and light Sail-cloth, Oznabrigs, Superfine Cloths, Chintzes and Calicoes, Russia white Sheeting, Madeira Wine of the vintage 1776, and a few Cases of Geneva, Bordeaux Claret.
Jan. 8, 1781.

A neat assortment of Calicoes,
and a parcel of Coarse Linens,
Just Imported, for Sale, per the Brig Patty, Captain Read, from L'Orient, By
John Woodward,
In Front-street, near Walnut-street.

Just Imported, and to be Sold, By
Peter and Jacob Kuhn,
The north side of Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets,
Bohea Tea,
Pepper,
Russia Sheetings,
Oznabrigs,
Bed-Ticks
Brittannias, &c. &c.

A QUANTITY OF
School Bibles for Sale,
By the Dozen, at JOHN OLDDEN's store in Second-street, two doors below the church.

TO BE LET,
A large STORE,
At the corner of Market and Third-streets. Enquire of JOHN ROUSE.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the first day of April next,
THAT noted and well accustomed TAVERN and PLANTATION known by the name of the SORREL HORSE, in Chester county, upon the Lancaster road, about fourteen miles from Philadelphia, lately kept by Michael Stadleman, deceased, but now in the tenure of Jacob Wagoner. The terms to be made known the first day of February next upon the premises, by the GUARDIANS.
N. B. The excellency of the stand makes it necessary to be known, that none need apply but such as come well recommended.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Owners of WICACO MEADOWS, that the Managers have been under the necessity of laying a tax of ten shillings per acre, or the exchange in current money on said Meadows, for the repairs of the Banks, Sluices, &c. And they are desired to remember, that, according to law, the Treasurer is empowered to demand two pence in each shilling, as as fine for non-payment, which may be added to their tax every three months, during such neglect, or their meadows may be seized, and in thirty days after seizure, unless the tax is paid, be let to the highest bidder; and the law will certainly be put in force, as the repairs of the Banks, Sluices, &c. will admit of no delay.
By Order of the Managers,
Jan. 8, 1781. PETER PARIS, Treasurer.

Head-quarters, New-Windsor, Jan. 1, 1781.

AT a court of enquiry, ordered by Major General Heath, the 27th of December, 1780, in consequence of an order of his Excellency General Washington, the 20th of the same month, to investigate the conduct of lieutenant colonel Antill, on the day of his captivity in August, 1777, and to report concerning the same.

Colonel PUTNAM, President.
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Sprout, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Brooks, Lieutenant Colonel Badlam, and Major J. Porter, Members.

The Court, after due consideration of the circumstances, report, That Lieutenant Colonel Antill appears to have been captured while in the execution of his duty; and that he is not censurable in any part of his conduct, but is deserving the approbation of every good officer.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to accept and approve the report.

Extract from general orders,
(Signed) ALEX. SCAMMELL, Adjut. Gen.

United States, Pennsylvania, ss.
To ALL whom it may concern.
Notice is hereby given,
That the COURT of APPEALS in CASES of CAPTURES, will sit at the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, on Monday the Twelfth day of March next, for hearing and determining all Appeals now, or which may by that day be lodged in the Register's-office, and pending in the said Court.

The court will sit at HARTFORD, in the state of Connecticut, on Monday the eighteenth day of June next, for hearing and determining such causes as may then be depending. Those appellants who choose to have their causes tried at that day, and place, will be pleased to lodge their records with HEZEKIAH WYLLIS, Esquire, of the said town, and give timely notice thereof to the appellees.

By order of the Court,
ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

P. S. As this advertisement is of general concern, the Printers in the different States will do a very acceptable service to their fellow citizens, who may be suitors of the court, by affording it a place in their papers.

Two Thousand Dollars Reward.

Treasury-Office of the United States, Philadelphia,
January 23d, 1781.

WHEREAS William Sowersby, keeper of a livery stable in this city, did, on the 29th of November last, as he says, receive from John Hopkins, esquire, commissioner of the continental loan-office for the state of Virginia, a PACKAGE, the cover whereof was grey paper, and the contents to him unknown; which package appears, by a letter from the Loan-officer aforesaid, to have contained BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn on the American Ministers in Europe, viz. Eight sets of Exchange, containing four bills to a set, drawn on the Honorable Benjamin Franklin, at the Court of Versailles; and eight set of exchange, of four bills to a set, drawn on the Honorable John Jay, at the Court of Madrid. The aforesaid William Sowersby further says, That at Bush-town, in the state of Maryland, on his way from Virginia to Philadelphia, on the 15th day of December last, he lost his Saddle-bags with the Package, in which were the Bills aforesaid, and that he hath not since heard of them.

The above Reward will be given for the Bills aforesaid, if delivered at the Board of Treasury, in this city, and reasonable charges paid.

JOHN L. CLARKSON, Sec. pro. tem.

THE Street Commissioners being informed, that a number of persons are willing to keep the Streets, of certain districts in this city, clean for the Manure: The PUBLIC are hereby Notified, That the Board of Commissioners meet at the Court house every Friday Evening, from Six to Eight o'clock, where any Person may apply for the above Purpose, and have such Districts appointed as may be agreed on, and have the Benefit of the Manure thereof. Jan. 12.

TO BE LET,
A STORE in Second-street, near Chesnut street, with or without Rooms. Enquire of the Printer.

JANUS. No. I.

THE writer who thinks to please, by the greatness of his design, will often sit down disappointed. There is a strange caprice in the human heart, that turns away from the most serious subjects, when they come unattended by the gaities and ornaments of science. But there are other evils to be encountered. If he would instruct public bodies, he may find opposed to his endeavours, the small and selfish concerns of individuals;—the contrivances of masked enemies;—the ambitious wrangler;—the pertinacious systematic;—the self-indulgence of some patriots;—and the wayward genius of others. If he speaks to the people, he may have to encounter a different source of opposition, in the prejudices of a century, encreased by the artful management of men, who were considered as friends, and which were cherished on our part, by a goodness that suspected no mischief. Amidst such various enemies to information, it will be in vain for him to press forward his thoughts, unless he is so happy, as to hit upon that moment in public affairs, or that disposition in the people, which is always favorable to success.—This is a crisis which he cannot create by his pen; but which, when it happens, may be wrought upon to produce the most beneficial effects. It is this, perhaps, more than abilities, that, in all times, has given importance to characters, in which the world had before observed little merit; and consequence to writings, that in other conjunctures would not have survived the first reading.

Where the latter is the case: where pleasure and intrigue are not the predominating pursuits of the towns, nor frivolous amusements, and vain conversation the characteristics of the country; but where the people are active to embrace and discuss, all the objects we comprehend in the idea of public good; where their industry is encreasing and directed to the perfection of national honor and happiness; every thing is to be expected. 'Till a total reversion in principle and practice, such a people cannot cease to be great, or be sunk by a fugitive superiority in their enemy.

Under these circumstances, the writer who is candid and rational in his representations, placing before them truth and error, good and evil, mistakes and wise conduct, may hope for attention, even though he does not appear, with a gifted pen, pointed with steel, and ornamented with glittering plumage. He will be read and understood; the people will be filled with their own majesty; he will not dare to deceive them; they will be convinced of the use to be made of times and seasons, and in this he will find every gratification.

It is a remark, which every sensible foreigner has made, that no legislators, had ever better materials to work with, than what is found in these states. The inhabitants, strongly conscious of their natural rights, proud and knowing in their civil, and sufficiently tenacious of their religious, judge in the affairs of government, or public happiness, with a dignity and precision above the capacity of other nations. But with all these advantages, while their virtues have been known throughout the world, by their sufferings; their strength and resources, by their trials, and their national character determined, by a severity of circumstances, that few nations could have survived; they do not seem to have appreciated themselves, nor to have properly considered their real situation. Let this, then make a part of our plan.

But, perhaps, it may be expected, that the person who undertakes it, should say something of himself. To this it might be enough to observe, that a man is generally known by his works. I will however gratify curiosity, as far as I think it capable of answering any purpose.—The man, then, who addresses a free people, is one of themselves, A FREE AND INDEPENDENT CITIZEN OF AMERICA. In attending to the unfoldings of this revolution, several grey hairs have been added to his head. The licence which the times allowed him, he has employed in estimating the operation of public measures, the value of events, and in deducing from both their effects. If he has had occasions superior to some others, of learning by travel and an extensive society, the virtues and vices, the useful and unuseful in foreign countries, he is the better able to draw the line that distinguishes his own.—And if he has mixed with all parties, without devoting himself to any, he is prepared to speak to their objects, with the least possible biass of partiality. Let me add to this, that from the nature of my situation, I feel no necessity to flatter weakness, though it were in high office; nor to apologize for folly or ignorance, though found in a senate.—In a word, equally averse from panegyric and satire, it will be my present pride, as it will be my future consolation, that when I left my closet, to venture before the public,

I aimed only at truth, and how to render it moſt agreeable and uſeful. To me, the man who but removes one prejudice from the breaſts of his countrymen, is more eſtimable, than he who built the pyramids of Egypt.

In the execution of my ſcheme, I ſhall endeavour to place its objects, in that point of conſideration, in which I have viewed them. Theſe will comprehend ſome of the events that have eſtabliſhed our national character. We ſhall then enquire into the character of our friends, and that of our enemy.—What we now are, and what we may yet be. The paſſing occurrences may alſo make a part of our ſyſtem; at leaſt ſuch of them as may ſerve to do good, or to obviate evil.

I foreſee a cenſure which I would obviate, ariſing from the little I ſhall ſay of the active and preſiding ſpirits in this revolution. Beſides, this making no part of my plan, to combine or ſeparate the lights and ſhades of living actors; to give each his proper place, to blot out what is falſe; to reſtore what is loſt; to re-produce what has been deſtroyed by chance or intention, requires times very different from the preſent. "Perchance (nay and moſt like") whole generations ſhall paſs away, before the hiſtory of ſuch men becomes ſo far enlightened, as to be diſpaſſionately read, or perfectly underſtood. And it may alſo happen, that ſome among the moſt deſerving, ſhall for ever remain under various readings. In the mean time, let us not be over-prying, where it cannot be profitable; nor while we participate the fruits of their labors, from a reſtrained curioſity, leſſen the luſtre that others may have claimed.—I would juſt add one other obſervation, in theſe eſſays; I ſhall be directed, more to things of uſe, than unproductive ſpeculation.

LET US BEGIN.

BASIL, (Switzerland,) September 20.

OUR canton has juſt iſſued a remarkable ordinance againſt drunkenneſs, eſpecially with reſpect to thoſe who addict themſelves to ſtrong liquors. A certain time is limited for their remaining in public houſes. The debts contracted by ſots are declared void, and not recoverable; and gaming at cards and dice in thoſe houſes is forbidden. The heads of the church and the police are ordered to ſee this order duly executed.

Ratiſbon, Sept. 23. Letters from Munich adviſe, that the elector Palatine has ordered the number of troops he keeps on foot to be augmented to 40,000 men; and that in conſequence they were recruiting, not only in the palatinate and Bavaria, but alſo in the neigbouring ſtates. That prince has alſo iſſued an ordinance, purporting, "that for the future, no monk or convent ſhall inherit ab inteſtato; that when an individual enters into a cloyſter, he ſhall not carry in with him more than 300 crowns: that no religious order or convent ſhall be nominated heirs; that no legacy exceeding 200 crowns ſhall be left to any religious houſe; and that no perſon ſhall be allowed to enter into a noviciate before the age of twenty years."

PARIS, Auguſt 29.

Extract of a letter from the Sieur de Tillard, Lieutenant of his Majeſty's frigates, embarked on board the King's frigate la Nymphe, commanded by the Chevalier du Rumain, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhips of the line, to Monſ. de Sartine, Miniſter and Secretary of State for the Marine department, dated Falmouth, the 27th of Auguſt.

"On the 10th inſtant, at half after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, being in the weſt ſouth-weſt about four leagues diſtant from Oueſſact, we perceived a ſail to the windward, which appeared to be in chaſe of us, and we ſoon after found her to be an Engliſh frigate. The Chevalier du Rumain immediately made all neceſſary preparations for action, and backing his mainſail, he laid to, to wait for her. At a quarter before ſix we began to cannonade each other, being ſo near that their yards touched ours, which continued until a quarter paſt ſix, when we had the misfortune to loſe our brave captain, who had received four muſket-balls at different times. Soon after, the two frigates joined each other; the ſieur Penandref de Keranſtret, enſign of the ſhip, gave orders to board the Engliſh frigate, and in conſequence thereof made all our people abandon the battery. At half an hour after ſix o'clock, the ſieur de Keranſtret was killed on board the Engliſh frigate; and at the ſame time the ſieur du Couedic, enſign of the ſhip, fell, and was cruſhed between the two frigates.

"Being then on the forecaſtle of the Engliſh frigate, I received a blow with a hatchet on the head, and a piſtol ſhot in the ſhoulder, which threw me backward, but luckily I fell upon a gun. I immediately repaired upon the forecaſtle of our frigate, and endeavoured to rally our people, when I received another ball, which totally deprived me of all my ſenſes. The ſieur de la Fond, an auxiliary officer, received a muſket ſhot in his breaſt, and another ſhot took off his thumb, on the forecaſtle; the wounds of this brave officer are very dangerous, and the ſurgeons deſpair of his life. The ſieur Courſon de la Villeholio, another auxiliary officer, received a blow with a pike on his thigh, which threw him between the two ſhips; and previous to that he had received a cut with a ſword over the hand. The Sieur Dudreſey, garde of the marines, received a muſket ball through his knee. I cannot believe it is poſſible to ſhew more courage, and to act with greater compoſure and preſence of mind, amidſt all dangers, than all theſe officers have done.

"The fire took twice in our frigate, and once it blew up one of our cartridge boxes.

"When I recovered my ſenſes, and as ſoon as the ſieur de la Villehelia and I had our wounds dreſſed, we deſired to be carried upon deck again; but on our arrival there, we found to our great mortification, that the Engliſh had taken poſſeſſion of the king's frigate.

"We had 35 men killed and 70 wounded; among the latter is alſo the ſieur de Riamond, a volunteer. I am extremely ſorry, that neither time nor my ſtate of health will permit me to give you a more circumſtantial account of this unfortunate affair.

"Captain Williams, who commands the Engliſh frigate the Flora, which took us, has landed us here yeſterday, being the 16th inſtant.

"The Engliſh frigate the Flora, mounts 44 guns, viz. 29 eigteen-pounders in her batteries, 14 nine-pounders, and 4 howitzers upon her deck.

"Our frigate, la Nymphe, carried only 26 twelve-pounders, and 6 ſix-pounders; ſo that one of her broadſides ſent only 174 pounds weight of iron, which makes a difference of 123 pounds weight in favour of the Flora."

LONDON, October 10.

They write from Gibraltar, by way of Liſbon, that on the 12th of laſt month ſome violent ſhocks of an earthquake were felt on the weſt ſide of the coaſt of Morocco; the city of Tangier has ſuffered greatly, 150 houſes being damaged, and the ramparts ſhattered in different places.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Gibraltar, by which we are informed, that on the 25th ult. ſix ſail of men of war, which were under French colours, paſſed by that place for the ſtraights.

DUBLIN, October 16.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight the Aurora, Simmons, belonging to Liverpool, and bound from hence for that port with ſkins, tallow, bay yarn and paſſengers, was driven aſhore on the coaſt of Wales in a violent gale of wind and entirely loſt, with all the people on board except the captain and two or three more, who were thrown upon a rock by a wave, where they remained ſeveral hours, and were almoſt periſhed when relieved.

On Saturday laſt about noon, the new raiſed men on board the Charming Nancy tender, mutinied, ſecured the centinals, ſeized their arms, and overpowered the watch on deck, tumbling them into the hold, and ſecured the hatchways, endeavouring to make their eſcape: the officers and crew having communication between the hold and great cabin were the arms were kept, ſoon recovered the command of the deck. A boat manned and armed was ſent from his Majeſty's yacht Dorſet, which, with the aſſiſtance of their own boat, ſecured and brought back between twenty and thirty of them that were making their eſcape to ſhore in the tender's boat; one marine recruit was ſhot dead who was the principal ringleader, and two others wounded in this unhappy affair. It is very remarkable, that the principals in this mutiny were volunteers and marine recruits.

CORK, Oct. 9. The following ſhips laden with proviſions, clothing, troops, liquors, and ſtores of all kinds from London for Quebec, put into this harbour from September 12, to the 30th, being driven back by ſtormy weather, and continue here: True Briton, Ramſay; Valiant, Huſſler: Fiſhburne, Oill; Pomona, Rutherford: Succeſs, Stupart; Shreſbury, Salmon; Spring, Cleevers; Ceares, Davidſon; Lockhart Roſs, Cobb; Ranger, Wool.

There have been two other victualling ſhips bound to Quebec in this harbour, ſince the 15th of June, viz. Howden, Cheſter; and Nancy, Smith; making in the whole twelve ſail of large veſſels.

BOSTON, January 11.

We are informed by a perſon from the northward, that on Monday evening, the 18th ult. about ſeven o'clock, as a gentleman was riding over Suffield Plains, he obſerved, hanging on the buſhes by the ſide of the road a white ſtocking, which, as he could without lighting from his horſe, he took, ſuppoſing it to be left or forgotten by ſome perſon travelling that way; he had not paſſed but a few ſteps when another preſented itſelf to view on the ground;—from this circumſtance he immediately ſuſpected a plan was formed by ſome villain or villains to rob or aſſaſſinate him, and that the latter was left on the ground as a bait to induce him to diſmount, which would give them a more favourable opportunity of ſeizing him; however he cautiouſly ventured to reach down and twiſt it round the end of his whip, and ſecured it; he then applied his ſpur to the horſe, and ſet off with the utmoſt ſpeed, in order to give them as little time as poſſible for ſuch a deſign (was there any) to be put in execution;—he had not leaped but a very few times, when two ruffians, one on each ſide, jumped from the buſhes to ſeize their dubious prey; but by the cloſe application of the whip and ſpur, he had advanced too far for them to graſp the reins of the bridle, at which they ſeemed principally to aim;—this prevented their ſucceeding in their diabolical plot, and the gentleman happily made his eſcape.—Poor wretches, in endeavouring to rob others, were themſelves juſtly robbed.

The Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a reſolve paſſed the general court this day for apprehending all priſoners of war that have been captured by any armed veſſels of the United States, and have not taken arms againſt the King of Great-Britain under the countenance and direction of the authority of ſaid ſtate:

I do therefore, in conſequence of ſaid reſolves command all officers civil and military within this commonwealth, without delay, to apprehend all priſoners of war within their reſpective juriſdictions, of the deſcription abovementioned, and confine them in the county goals; and ſaid reſpective goal-keepers are required where ſuch priſoners ſhall be confined, to deliver them without loſs of time to the commiſſary of priſoners at Boſton, in order that they may be duly exchanged for our brethren who are now ſuffering the moſt rigorous impriſonment in the hands of the enemy.

Given at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, in BOSTON, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of the INDEPENDENCE of the United States of AMERICA.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his excellency's command,
JOHN AVERY, ſecretary.

FISH-KILL, January 25.

We learn that general Parſons is juſt returned from a ſucceſsful expedition to Morriſina, where he ſurpriſed and took priſoners ſixty or ſeventy tories, and burnt a conſiderable number of huts. He alſo paſſed to Frog's Neck, and deſtroyed ſome ſtores there. He loſt one ſubaltern, and the enemy had one man killed.

On Arnold's arrival in New-York, the ſagacious great ones ſuppoſed, that upon paying particular attention to the villain, they would leſſen his crimes in the eyes of the world, and introduce him to the notice of their circle, without which they foreſaw he muſt ſink into obſcurity and contempt; he was accordingly, in appearance, carreſſed by all in power, and general Robinſon's houſe fixed upon for his home; whenever he choſe to ride, the different aids in rotation attended him in his promenade; which gave riſe to the following.

ANECDOTE.

One morning, when it was general Robinſon's aid's tour, he remonſtrated with the general againſt it, and ſhewed evident marks of reluctance to go upon that piece of duty; the general deſired to know the reaſons, the aid honeſtly confeſſed, that "to be ſeen attending ſuch a ſcoundrel through the ſtreets, very much injured his feelings." To which old Jemmy, pulling up his breeches, replied, "hut! hut! man, and what think you of my fealings?"

CHATHAM, (New-Jerſey) January 24.

Laſt week a detachment of colonel Crow's regiment of militia went over to Staten-Iſland and completely ſurprized a picket of the Britiſh light infantry. They killed three, brought off two priſoners, and fifteen muſkets.

TRENTON, January 24.

James Slover, Aſher Biſſet, and Daniel Melvin were laſt week, by the court of quarter ſeſſions for the county of Middleſex, condemned by virtue of an act of this ſtate againſt trading with the enemy, to ſerve on board ſome of the galleys, frigates or ſhips in the ſervice of the United States, and were accordingly carried under guard to Philadelphia, to have the ſaid ſentence executed.

As government is determined to execute the ſaid act with the utmoſt vigour, it is hoped thoſe villainous enemies to their country who have hitherto carried on that infamous traffick may profit by the above example, leaſt another puniſhment enjoined by the ſaid act ſoon overtake them, and they appear with one ear leſs than their neighbours.

For Sale at Public Auction,

AT THE

City Vendue-Store,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, three doors above Third-ſtreet,

On FRIDAY Next,

(SALE to begin at TEN o'Clock,)

A large Aſſortment of Silks,

CONSISTING OF

Brocades, ſtriped and flowered Tobines, ſtriped and plain Luteſtrings, Sarſnetts, Sattins, &c. Alſo, An Aſſortment of Chintzes and Scotch Threads, and other Goods, as uſual.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

To be Let,

The Houſes, Wharf and Stores, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MEASE. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber; who has ſundry

Lots of paſture Ground in excellent Fence, adjoining the South-ſtreet of this city;

And a Farm in Roxborough townſhip,

Likewiſe, a quantity of Wood to diſpoſe of, ſtanding, at nine miles and half diſtance from the city.

SAMUEL POWEL.

Wanted immediately, a healthy wet NURSE, (white or black) with a good breaſt of Milk, who can be well recommended. One without a Child would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1781.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN laſt week, a ſorrel HORSE, about 12 years old, 14 hands high, has a ſtar on his forehead, and branded on the left ſhoulder W. S. he is a natural trotter, and when he trots faſt ſtrikes his hind and fore hoofs. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and the thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars and reaſonable Charges for the horſe only, paid by MICHAEL SHUBART, in Seventh-ſtreet.

WAS taken up, on Saturday the 27th of January, 1781, by the ſubſcriber, living on Charles Thomſon's place, near the Riſing-ſun tavern, a dark Brown HORSE, about 7 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, and a white ſnip down his noſe; he is a natural trotter, and appears to be in good order. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

MICHAEL STOUT.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) January 20.

Copy of a letter sent on shore at Burwell's ferry, from on board "his Majesty's ship Hope," dated January 2, 1781,

"SIR,

"HAVING the honour to command a body of his majesty's troops, sent for the protection of his loyal subjects in this colony. I am surprized to observe the hostile appearance of the inhabitants under arms on shore. I have therefore sent lieutenant White, with a flag of truce, to be informed of their intentions.

"If they offer a vain opposition to the troops under my command, in their landing, they must be answerable for the consequences. At the same time, I think it my duty to declare, I have not the least intention to injure the peaceable inhabitants in their persons or property; but that every thing supplied the troops by them, shall be punctually paid for.

"I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant
BENEDICT ARNOLD, B. G."

To the officer commanding
the party on shore.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the southern army.

"It gives me much pleasure that I have it in my power to inform you, that a detachment of horse (from general Morgan's party) consisting of Baylor's regiment of dragoons, and 200 militia horse, commanded by colonel Washington, has totally defeated a party of tories of about 250, commanded by a colonel Verner. This happened about 25 miles from Ninety-Six. Colonel Washington's party killed and mortally wounded 164, and made 40 prisoners, without having a single man of his party killed or wounded."

Narrative of the movements of the enemy since our last.

Three little re-encounters have happened with the enemy. In the first, general Smallwood led on a party of two or three hundred militia, and obliged some armed vessels of the enemy to retire from a prize they had taken at Broadways, and renewing his attack the next day with a four pounder or two (for the first day he only muskets) he obliged some of their vessels to fall down from City Point, to their main fleet at Westover. The enemy's loss is not known; our's was four men wounded. A party of the enemy's light horse surprised about 100 or 150 militia at Charles city court-house, wounded four, of whom two died, and took six prisoners. On baron Steuben's approach towards Hood's, the enemy embarked; the wind which till then had set directly up the river from the time of their leaving James town, shifted in a moment to the opposite point. Baron Steuben with the main body of the troops under his command, was about 10 miles from Hood's when the enemy landed 1200 there.

On the night of the 10th, Col. Clarke of Kakaskie, had been sent on with 230 men, and having properly disposed of them in ambuscade, gave the enemy a deliberate fire, which killed 17 on the spot and wounded 30. They returned the fire in confusion, by which we had three or four wounded, our party being much inferior in numbers retired. Embarking again, they fell down the river to Cobham, where they plundered the warehouses and carried off about 60 hogsheads of tobacco. The last intelligence received was, that on the 16th they were standing for Newport News.

By his excellency THOMAS JEFFERSON, esquire, governor of the commonwealth of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS during the incursions which have been made into this and others of the United States, by the forces of his Britannick majesty, a practice hath been introduced by them, unauthorised by the law of nations and unattempted in any other age or by any other enemy, of seizing peaceable citizens while in their beds or employed in domestic occupations, and extorting from them parolees, that they will not, on pain of life and fortune, be aiding or assisting, in any respect, to the enemies of Great-Britain, which paroles such citizens have given some times through ignorance and at other times with the wicked design, while they enjoy all the benefits of government, to shift from themselves their just share of its burthens, and it is even believed that instances have not been wanting, where they have voluntarily gone into the enemy and tendered such paroles; and the laws of this commonwealth not permiting any citizen thereof taken under such circumstances, or otherwise than when in arms, by order of a proper officer, to enter into any engagements with the public enemy, which may withdraw from his country those duties he owes to it: To the end, therefore, that none may be induced to the like act, hereafter, through ignorance of the law, either real or pretended, and that all others, whom it may concern, whether friends or foes, may be apprized of their nullity at the time of giving or taking such paroles or engagement: I have thought fit, with the advice of the council of state, to issue this my proclamation, hereby declaring and making known, that citizens taken or yielding themselves in the manner before described, are incapable, by law, of contracting engagements which may cancel or supercede the duties they owe to their country while remaining in it; and, that notwithstanding such paroles or engagements, they will be held to the performance of every service required by the laws, in like manner as if no such parole or engagement had been entered into.

AND whereas some citizens, who may already have entered into such engagements, may expect to withold their duties, under pretence of being bound in conscience, notwithstanding their legal disabilities to contract them, and it is inconsistent with the spirit of our laws and constitution to force tender consciences; I do therefore farther publish and declare, that all citizens taken or yielding themselves in the manner before described, who conceive themselves under such conscientious obligation to refuse obedience to the laws of their country, are hereby authorized and required, taking passports as hereafter provided, forthwith to repair to some of the posts, encampments, or vessels, of the forces of his Britannick majesty, and by surrender of their persons to cancel such their engagements, and hereafter to do as to themselves, and those in whose power they shall be, shall seem good, save only that they shall not rejoin this commonwealth but in a state of perfect emancipation from its enemies, and of freedom to act as becomes good and zealous citizens, and saving also their fidelity to the commonwealth. And all officers commanding forces either of this state or of the United States, who shall be nearest in their position to the said posts, encampments, or vessels of the enemy, are hereby authorised and required, paying necessary attention to times, situations and circumstances, to grant passports to all such citizens for the purposes before mentioned.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the commonwealth at Richmond, this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, and of the commonwealth the fifth.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

BALTIMORE, January 23.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, Virginia, dated the 12th instant.

"We have for some weeks past expected our town to be reduced to ashes. The enemy have been within 12 miles of it, and some of their privateers within 6, but luckily for us they received a small check, which occasioned them to fall down to the fleet at Westover, on James River, and yesterday the whole of them went down, as we expect, to Portsmouth. They have burnt a number of very valuable houses on James River, and carried off a great many negroes. We have every reason to believe they intend to quarter in this state—should this be the case, there must be a total stop to all kind of business.

"Arnold obliged the inhabitants of Richmond to turn out all their rum, sugar, &c. into the street, and then destroyed the whole, which makes me conclude every thing will take a rapid rise here.—We are all in the greatest confusion here, so that you'll excuse my not being more particular."

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburg, Virginia, dated the 16th instant.

"The enemy, by our latest accounts, are still on James River, at Burwell's Ferry, about 4 miles from Williamsburg——General Nelson has near 1900 men with him there—and we are making up a considerable force in this place, which I hope will be sufficient to check them, if they should pay us a visit.—The enemy have done little or nothing since my last."

[From the New-York Royal American GAZETTE, of January 25.]

Last Tuesday morning about two o'clock the most tremenduous gale of wind sprung up ever remembered to be felt by the oldest inhabitants in this place; it soon increased to a hurricane, and was accompanied with rain, hail and snow alternately, most of the houses in the city were severely shaken, some of them considerably damaged, and the generality of the citizens much discomposed. An old stack of chimnies near the North River was blown down upon a slender building, which it involved in its ruin, whereby two persons were killed, and a woman and child much bruised. Some large trees were tore up by the roots, and we have heard of several vessels being drove ashore by the violence of the tempest.

The following ships compose the squadron lately arrived at Barbadoes from England, under the command of rear-admiral sir Samuel Hood.

Barfleur of 90 guns, rear-admiral sir Samuel Hood, captain Inglefield.

Gibraltar, late the Spanish Phœnix, of 80 guns, captain Walter Stirling.

Princessa, olim Spanish, of 70 guns, captain sir Thomas Rich.

Minorca olim Spanish, of 70 guns, captain Gell.

Prince William of 64 guns, captain Stair Douglass.

Panther of 60 guns, captain Hervey.

Chatham of 50 guns, captain W. Allen.

A ship rate and name unknown, making in all eight ships and three frigates.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, dated January 22, 1781.

"Our last account was, that the enemy had sent their men in boats up Pagan Creek, and landed at Smithfield, on the south side of James River Baron Steuben was at Cabin Point, about 30 miles above them, general Nelson at Williamsburgh, and general Weedon at Fredericksburg, general Muhlenburg is gone down with a fine body of riflemen to reinforce the baron and Nelson. I suppose you have heard that Arnold issued a proclamation, inviting the inhabitants to enlist with him offering a bounty of three guineas, and a commission to any man according to the number he shall bring with him."

Extract of a letter from Williamsburg, dated Jrn. 20.

"The enemy marched by land to Portsmouth, where it is probable they will entrench."

Extract of letter from Annapolis, dated Jan. 22, 1781.

"Captain Forbes, in the Nesbitt, arrived here about 2 o'clock. He left L'Orient the last of November, with a fleet of 150 sail of merchantmen and a few frigates, and went with them off Brest harbour, where there lay a fleet, waiting for the vessels from L'Orient and other ports bound to the West-Indies and America. Captain Forbes understood, that a squadron of 14 or 15 ships of the line lay at Brest; and he understood, a body of troops, 8 or 9000, were to sail with the squadron, but he did not learn their destination The grand fleet of Great-Britain and the united grand fleet of France and Spain were at sea. Captain Forbes was five days off our capes, in which he came close by cape Henry, last thursday afternoon, about an hour by sun, he looked from the topmast-head, with a spy glass, into Hampton road, but saw no vessels there. He was on board captain Buchanan, at the mouth of Patuxent, yesterday morning, who sailed with the whole fleet, about 10 o'clock, with intention to put to sea. Captain Forbes took a prize from Charlestown with rice and indigo, and ordered her to Philadelphia."

*** The SALE of PART of the Ship Lady Margaret's CARGO, which was to have been held on Friday last, was postponed, on account of the bad weather, until THIS MORNING, at TEN o'clock, then to be held at a store on Mr. Abel James's wharf.

MATTHEW CLARKSON.

Baltimore, December 16, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

STEVENSON's

Grand Copper-Mine,

In FREDERICK COUNTY.

The Purchaser will have an opportunity of seeing an assay of the Ore, and the exact quantity of copper it yields. The sheet-copper made from it is equal to any ever imported. The drifts, which contain ore, may be entered on and worked immediately. The blasting-vein from 60 to 80 feet long, may be cleared to work in two weeks. The level, one of the greatest undertakings in North-America, is compleat. There are 200 acres of land, a good dwelling house, and sundry improvements. Many satisfactory discoveries will be made to the buyer. For terms apply to

JOHN STEVENSON.

N. B. A few tons of ore can be spared, to keep the furnace going till more may be raised.

*** A person well qualified to erect a ROLLING-MILL, will meet with advantageous employment, by applying to WILLIAM HAMMOND, merchant in Baltimore town, or to the MANAGERS of the Copper works, in Frederick county.

Any Person having a com-

modious HOUSE ready Furnished, with or without a Stable and Coach House, agreeably situated, either in town or country, if not more than three miles from market; or having genteel Houshold, Table and Kitchen Furniture for two Bed-chambers, Dining room, Parlour and Kitchen, with or without Table-linen, may hear of a Tenant, or one who will hire for three, six, or nine months, by enquiring of the Printer.

WAS taken up, about three miles from this city, the 16th instant, a bright Bay MARE, about 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, switch tail, with a small star in her forehead, no brand or ear-mark to be perceived. Whoever has lost the said MARE, is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away in three weeks from this date, otherwise she will be sold for the charges.

Apply to JAMES JOHNSTON, in Second-street, nearly opposite to Almond street, Philadelphia.

N. B. She has been cryed three times. Jan. 30.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1781.

WAS brought to the stable of the subscriber, the 19th day of November last, by a person unknown, a Mouse coloured HORSE, about 7 years old, 14 hands and a half high, some saddle marks, and his off fore foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove his property and pay chages within Two weeks from this date, otherwise he will be sold to defray the expence of keeping him.

MARY BOGART,

Cross keys tavern, corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

This is to Inform the Public,

that I shall begin to drive a STAGE, from

Egg-Harbour to Philadelphia.

I will leave Annah Kisley's, at Egg-harbour, and arrive at Robert Mattocks's, at the Blue-anchor on Monday, and from thence to William Cooper's on Tuesday, and on Thursday back to Anne Kisley's. All Gentlemen and Ladies that will oblige me with their Custom, shall be served with care and satisfaction, by me JOSEPH COKLYN.

TAKEN UP,

the 15th of September last, on suspicion of being stolen, A NEGRO man named SAM, five foot four inches high; he says his master's name is Thomas M'Kenley, living between Black-ford Town and stoney creek, Virginia, Shanodore county. The negro was taken in company with Daniel Brooks, from the above mentioned place, who he says stole him away from his master. His master is desired to apply to William Tuller, butcher at the Yellow spring hospital, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and he shall have him again.

BELOW are the numbers of Loan-office Certificates which was taken in Chesapeak-bay about the 28th of November last, on board the Luzerne, capt. Sharp, by the privateer Trimmer, captain Phillips from New-York, viz. No. 2700 and 2701, dated 20th February, 1779, each 1000 dollars, payable to Samuel S. Coale, emitted by Thomas Smith, esquire, treasurer of the Continental Loan-office, in Philadelphia; No. 6395 and 6396, dated March 1779, 600 dollars each, payable to Thomas B. Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas Harrwood, esquire, treasurer of the Continental Loan-office in Annapolis; a description of the above Certificates is lodged in both the Loan-offices, and will be stopped if presented for payment.

Annapolis, Dec. 21, 1780. JOS. DOWSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A lusty, strong Negro MAN,

about 23 years old, fit for town or country, and has been used to take care of horses, and also the management of shallops and other small craft. Enquire of the Printer.

Best possible image.

TRENTON, January 13, 1781.

ALL Officers and Others, who now, or did formerly, belong to the Pennſylvania Line, and have any Inliſtments in their hands, are requeſted to forward them without delay to this place, directed to General Wayne. Any expence attending will be paid.

Imported Saltpetre,

By the Hundred Weight or leſſer Quantity,
To be Sold by the Subſcriber,
At the Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets: Alſo,
Drugs and Medicines, as uſual,
Freſh and of the beſt Quality.
SHARP DELANY.

Roſe-Butter in Firkins,

TO BE SOLD, by
Adam Hubley,
In the old burnt houſes in Water-ſtreet, below Walnut ſtreet: Alſo,

Muſcovado Sugar,	Engliſh Starch in barrels,
Bohea Tea,	Chocolate,
Moliſſes,	Writing Paper,
Briſtol Ale,	Neats Tongues in kegs,
Port Wine,	Croſſcut Saws,
Boxes Soap,	6d and 8d Nails.

And a few Dry Goods: Conſiſting of
Black Ruſſels and Callimancoes, Bed-bunts, Durants Cambletts, double purple Calicoes, Scotch Threads, Ivory Combs, Barlow Penknives, &c.

FOR SALE,

A number of Books, elegantly Bound;
Conſiſting of

SWIFT's Works, 24vols.	Letters from Italy, 2 vols.
Montaigne Eſſays, 3vs.	Ganganelli's Letters, 4 vs.
Roſſeau's Works, 10 vols.	Pennſylvania Gazette for 21 years, ending with 1773, 11 vols.
Pliny's Letters, 2 vols.	Goldſmith's Natural Hiſtory, 8 vols.
Robertſon's Hiſ. of Scot. 2vs	Guthrie's Univerſal Hiſtory, 12 vols.
Engliſh Theatre, 12 vols.	Rollin's Ancient Hiſt. 10vs.
French, Engliſh, and Italian Dictionaries, 3 vols.	Deſagulur's Experiments, 2 volumes.
Johnſon's Dictionary.	Hume's Eſſays, 4 vols.
A large General Atlas.	
Britiſh Plutarch, 6 vols.	
Burney on Muſick, 3 vs.	
Bacon's Works, 3 vs. fo.	
Pliny's Letters, 2 vols.	

Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,
By Davis Bevan,

One door above Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet, the following Goods.

A LARGE quantity of beſt Iriſh meſs Beef, in barrels and half barrels,	Tully's Garters by the groſs,
Beſt meſs Pork in ditto,	Packets of Pins,
Iriſh Roſe Butter in firkins,	Calicoes,
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads,	White Threads,
Choice Neats Tongues in kegs,	Some extraordinary London made Cloaths Bruſhes,
Mould and dipt Candles in boxes.	Ditto Scrubing Bruſhes,
Excellent bottled Claret,	Beſt Durham Muſtard,
A quantity of aſſorted Tin Ware, japanned and plain,	Scotch Snuff,
	Cheſhire Cheeſe,
	Powder Boxes,
	And a Variety of other Goods not here mentioned.

Beſt Athlone Hatts, Bohea Tea by the cheſt, Pocket Hankerchiefs, Sewing Silk, &c.

TO BE SOLD,
A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Cheſter town, Kent county, Maryland, with the Houſes thereunto belonging: Conſiſting of a large convenient Dwelling Houſe, Store Houſe and Grainary adjoining, with Cellars under the whole: Alſo a good Stable, Chaiſe-houſe, Meat-houſe, and ſeveral other neceſſary improvements, pleaſantly ſituated in the moſt public part of the town, and as good a ſtand as any in the place for mercantile buſineſs. For Terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the Premiſes.
JOHN LORAIN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Briſtol townſhip, about the middle of October laſt, a Brindle COW, with ſome white about her belly, a piece cut off her right ear. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away. ADAM BAKER. Jan. 15.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
George Waſhington, Eſq;

A New Impreſſion in Metzotinto;
From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennſylvania;
Poſter ſize, i. e. 14 inches by 10 inches, excluſive of the margin;
Price Two Dollars, or the Value thereof in current Money, or Six Pound per Dozen to Shop-keepers, or Perſons going abroad.
Any Perſons wanting the ſaid Prints,
Will apply to CHARLES W. PEALE, at the corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets.

In the Preſs and will be Publiſhed in May next,
By Styner and Ciſt,

Printers in Second-ſtreet, THE
FIRST LINES
OF THE
PRACTICE OF PHYSIC,
By WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D. & P.

The Author of this Work is too well known in the literary world to ſtand in need of much commendation. He has produced a revolution in phyſic. His ſyſtem is now adopted in Britain, and begins to make its way into France, Holland and Germany. The above work is the Text Book of his Lectures on the practice of phyſic; but comprehends the outlines of his diſcoveries on the cauſes and cures of diſeaſes.

The EDITOR is happy in an opportunity of introducing them to the Knowledge of the Faculty and Students of Medicine in America. He hopes they will be doubly acceptable to the Phyſicians and Surgeons of the Army and Navy of the United States.

They will be printed in a neat Octavo Volume, and the price will be as reaſonable as is conſiſtent with the preſent high price of paper and labour.

A Specimen of this New Edition may be ſeen at the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,
By Francis Bailey,
In Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
A Table of French Verbs,

Auxiliaries, Regulars and Irregulars,
Conjugated throughout all their Tenſes and Moods;
And ſhewing how to form their Simple Tenſes from their Infinitive Mood.
And how to find their Infinitive Moods from their Terminations:
Together with REMARKS on particular IRREGULARITIES.
Inſcribed TO THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, By M. CARRE.

This TABLE is particularly calculated for the uſe of the colleges, ſchools and academies where the French language is taught; and it is not only fit for beginners, but even for perſons who have already acquired a conſiderable knowledge of the French tongue; the numberleſs irregularities of the French verbs being ſeldom well known, even by natives; this Table ſhews them all in a moſt diſtinct manner, and one may, at a ſingle glance, find out any irregularity of any particular verbs.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold,
By James Davidſon,
At the north-eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,
PUBLIC GOOD,

Being an EXAMINATION into the
Claim of Virginia to the vacant weſtern Territory,
And of the RIGHT of
The United States to the Same:
To which is added,
Propoſals for laying off a new State;
To be applied as a Fund for carrying on the War, or redeeming the national Debt.
By the Author of Common Senſe.

N. B. Gentlemen who have ſubſcribed for the above Pamphlet, are requeſted to ſend the amount of their Subſcriptions to Mr. Davidſon.

TO BE SOLD,
A Plantation, ſituate in Robinſon townſhip, Berks county, 45 miles from this city,

containing 173 and two-thirds acres, 36 acres are clear arrable Land, 11 well watered Meadow, more may be made, and the reſt good Woodland: There is on it a Log-houſe, an excellent Spring, a ſpacious Stable, a good Garden and ſeveral Out-buildings unfiniſhed. Enquire of M. RYAN, in this city. Jan. 8, 1781.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Middleton townſhip, Cumberland county, about the firſt of July laſt, a dark Brown COW, 12 or 14 years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away. WILLIAM MOORE. Dec. 5.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1781.
TO BE SOLD,
By the Subſcriber,
On WEDNESDAY
The Fourteenth Day of February next,
By Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-houſe, at TEN o'clock in the Morning, the following
Dwelling-Houſes, Stores, Lots of Ground and Wharf on Delaware River,

According to the Draught or Plan to be ſeen at the Coffee houſe.

No. 2. Being a Brick Houſe, two ſtories high in Front ſtreet and three ſtories high in Water ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands, ſituate on the bank, between Front-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet, now in the tenure of James Reynolds.

No. 1. Being another Brick Houſe, adjoining of No. 2. three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and four ſtories high in Water-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon its ſtands; now in the tenure of Richard Humphreys.

No. 8. Being another Brick Houſe, adjoining that of No. 1. three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and four ſtories high in Water ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Rachel Lawrance and others.

No. 5. Being a Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of John Campbell.

No. 6. Being another Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 5. ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of John Campbell.

No. 7. Being another Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 6. ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands, and a ſmall Yard adjoining, 6 feet 6 inches in width, and 28 feet and 3 inches in length; now in the tenure of Robert Turner.

No. 9. Being a Tobacconiſt's Shop and Wooden Building, one ſtory high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Henry Cavenaugh.

No. 10. Being a Wooden Store, one ſtory high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of a 10 foot paſſage, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts.

No. 11. Being a Wooden Store, one ſtory high, adjoining that of No. 10, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts; together with the Wharf, 33 feet 6 inches in breadth, and extending eaſtward into the river Delaware.

No. 3. Being a two ſtory Brick Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and on the ſouth ſide of a 10 feet alley, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtandeth.

No. 4. Being a two ſtory Brick Building, formerly uſed as a grannary, adjoining that of No. 3, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of a 10 feet alley, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtandeth.

No. 14. Being two Brick Stores, two ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 4, with the Lot of Ground whereon they ſtand.

No. 13. Being two more Brick Stores, two ſtories high, adjoining thoſe of No. 14, with the Lot of Ground whereon they ſtand.

No. 12. Being a Cooper's-Shop, with the Lot of Ground whereon it ſtandeth, 15 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, and the Wharf 26 feet 6 inches in breadth, and extending eaſtward into the river Delaware.

N. B. Theſe laſt five Numbers are now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts, and the purchaſers thereof, as well as the purchaſers of the houſes and lots on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, from No. 5 to 11, inclufive, ſhall have an equal uſe and privilege of the ſaid ten feet alley, from Water-ſtreet eaſtward as far as the utmoſt extent of lot No. 11, and the vacant ground on both ſides of the ſame alley not built on, always to remain open, and the like uſe and privilege of the ten feet paſſage from the ſaid alley and vacant grounds into Market ſtreet, for the accommodation of the whole, and from the end of the ſaid ten feet alley at the extent of lot No. 11, the purchaſers ſhall have the privilege of a ſink or water-courſe, only, into the river Delaware.

The Terms of Payment ſhall be made known at the Time of Sale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

THE ſubſcriber has, in his poſſeſſion, a dark Brindle COW with a white head and four white feet, a white ſtreak acroſs her ſhoulders: He is in doubt whether ſhe is his property or not: Therefore gives Notice, that if any perſon will come and prove his property, paying charges, may take her away.
HENRY SCHRIVER, in Eighth-ſtreet.
Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1780.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.